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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
(CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Second and third periodic reports of States parties

TURKEY*

* This document has not been edited. For the initial report submitted by the Government of Turkey see CEDAW/C/5/Add.46 and Amend.1; for its consideration by the Committee, see CEDAW/C/SR.161 and CEDAW/C/SR.163, and Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38), para. 284-324.

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INTRODUCTION

Turkey is a rapidly developing, democratic and secular country located on a total land area of 774,815 square kilometers and has a population of 61,044,000, 60.9% of which is urban. Ninety-nine percent of Turkey's population is Muslim. She is also the only Islamic country with a secular state. Turkey is governed by the rule of laws that are not based on religion. Affairs of the state and religion have been separated since 1926. State administration and public life are governed by the Constitution and basic legal statutes which guarantee full freedom of religious belief and practice for everyone, including those who belong to other faiths. As a society with a long history, Turkey possesses a very rich cultural mosaic and a well-rooted state tradition.

The "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" has been signed by the Turkish Council of Ministers on July 25, 1985, with reservations since some of the articles of the Convention were contradictory to national laws. The Convention was ratified on October 14, 1985. Details of these reservations along with a statement of reasons were presented in the second country report (I) of Turkey.

This joint second and third country reports prepared in accordance with the Convention is based on the contributions of governmental institutions and organizations, specialists and academicians working on women's issues, political parties, labor unions, media and non-governmental organizations. The second report presented earlier and the Turkish translation of the text of the Convention was published and distributed to all persons and institutions concerned.

Since 1995 the annually published Human Development Index of the United Nations has given a special weight to the issue of gender equality and a "Development Index Based on Gender" was created. On the basis of this rating Turkey occupies 45th place among 130 countries.

In Turkey, efforts for the betterment of women's life conditions started in the nineteenth century. The education given to girl children, had enabled women of that period to choose professions like teaching and writing; however, as these rights were not supported by other basic social rights, they were not sufficient for women to take an active part in social life. In the decade following the foundation of the Turkish Republic (1923), the reforms realized under the leadership of Ataturk brought about radical social change which led to the recognition of women's rights as full fledged citizens and meant a fundamental re-structuring of Turkish society.

Among the reforms of statist, those that had direct influences on Turkish Women can be listed as the Law on the Unification of the Education System first enacted in 1924, by which all the elements of education were brought together within the framework of a single system, providing women equal rights with men in the field of education; the Law on General Appearance and Dress put into effect in 1925 which paved the way for Turkish women to adopt modern attire; the Turkish Civil Code put into effect in 1926 which altogether changed the legal status of women and ensured them rights that were considered equal to those of men both within the family and as individuals in society.

Another step in the equalization of the legal status of women in Turkey was achieved by granting them political rights. All gender-based legal restrictions on political rights were abolished in 1934, when women were granted the right to elect and be elected to the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM). In 1935, the first elections that women participated in 18 (4.6%) female deputies entered the parliament. However, in the last general elections held in 1995 only 13 (2.4%) of the 550 deputies that were elected to the Turkish Grand National Assembly were female.

One of the priority issues on the agenda of the contemporary Turkish women's movement which picked up pace in the 1980s, continues to be the question of underrepresentation of women in politics. Various groups that take part in the women's movement carry on efforts to redefine politics, in addition to examining and discussing the issues of women's political participation on the national level with the aim of improving the current state of affairs. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has, also provided training programs to encourage and support women's active political participation. With efforts like these, public discussion on both conventional political participation of women and on political attitudes that women develop within social life regarding such issues as domestic violence, war and poverty have come to the forefront.

In the framework of Turkey's becoming a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Third World Conference on Women, Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, the 4th and 5th Five Year Development Plans of the country, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women (DGSPW) was established as a national mechanism to develop and implement policies regarding women. This office was established on October 25, 1990 with a limited staff and budget, however efforts to enhance this structure have since been underway. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has been working under a State Ministry since 1991. This State Minister's portfolio has been held by nine ministers, eight of whom were women. At present, the draft law for the restructuring of the Directorate General is on the agenda of the TBMM. The enactment of the draft law will provide greater opportunities to this office in terms of budget and personnel.

In Turkey, in the recent past, centers for research and policy implementation on women's issues were established in several universities. In these centers efforts to sensitize society to gender issues, conduct scientific research and prepare educational programs have been undertaken. In this context centers have been established in Istanbul, at Istanbul University and Marmara University, in Ankara, at Middle East Technical University and Ankara University, and in Adana, at Cukurova University. The field of women's studies has been integrated into the Turkish higher education system as a discipline and graduate programs have opened at Istanbul, Ankara and Middle East Technical Universities to train specialized humanpower on gender issues. In spring 1996, graduate degrees in the field of women's studies were granted, for the first time in the country, by the Middle East Technical University. Various research projects and training programs on different subjects such as women's consciousness, female employment and violence against women undertaken by the University centers, are being supported by the Directorate General. (Article II)

Since the foundation of the Association of Turkish Women after the emergence of the Republic, an increasing number of women's associations have been formed and many are, today, actively functioning in the country. Lately, women's voluntary associations have undertaken important duties in the enhancement of a sensitive public opinion on women's problems and they have been active in the constitution of an effective pressure group. Among these the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, the Association of University Women and the Council of Turkish Women are local branches of international women's voluntary associations that have advisory status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

A draft law changing the appropriate articles pertaining to family law in the Turkish Civil Code was prepared by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women by consultation with all concerned institutions and organizations with the aim of preparing the ground for lifting of Turkey's reservation of CEDAW. In order to demonstrate public support for this, signature campaigns were organized and more than a hundred thousand signatures were collected and presented to the Ministry of Justice. The "Civil Law Commission" formed within the Ministry of Justice, is currently preparing a new draft law working on the Turkish Civil Code as a whole.

On the other hand, as the work on the Turkish Civil Code as a whole, going on since 1974, did not reach the desired point within the period planned, female members of the Parliament have taken new and further action. The proposal of law to modify Article 170 of the Turkish Civil Code that regulates the "Matrimonial Property System" was presented to the TBMM by the 11 female deputies on behalf of different party groups (MP, TPP, RPP) as a priority issue for women. The Ministry of Justice continues to work on the draft laws in order to formulate the base for the government's viewpoint on the issue. It is thought

that the enactment of the latter draft law will to a large extent eliminate the unjust treatment of women who are now likely to suffer greater financial losses in case of divorce because the existing property system is based on separate ownership of property for married couples and often property is registered in the name of the husband for traditional reasons.

Despite improvements over the years, women's position with respect to basic indicators like education, health and employment could not be enhanced to the desired level in Turkey.

The literacy rates show a clear case of disparity between men and women. When the population over 15 years of age is considered, the rate of illiteracy among women is currently 30.0%, the rate of illiteracy among men is 10.01%. Among the factors, that have negative effects on women's education are the patriarchal social structure, families use of limited economic resources in favor of boys, increasing internal migration, the social and cultural erosion caused by irregular urbanization and regional disparities. In spite of the increase in the number of schools and the gradual elimination of difference between rural and urban areas, gender inequality that continues to exist at the primary school level increases parallel to the level of education. Despite the gender discrepancy in literacy and education, the proportion of female students and graduates of the higher education system is considerably high in Turkey. In general, 30% of the university students and approximately one third of the members of major professions are women.

Sixty percent of the population of Turkey is made up of children 0-14 age group and women of 15-49 age group. Due to their physiological conditions and health problems, these groups have a special position in society. In Turkey, the life expectancy is 69.5 years for women and 65.9 years for men. Compared to figures of developed countries, the life expectancy levels are considerably low. Furthermore, maternal mortality rates in the country are 30 times as high as those in developed countries. This rate was 208 per hundred thousand in 1975 and 132 per hundred thousand in 1981. Similarly high rates exist for infant mortality 192 per thousand in 1983 and 53 per thousand in 1993. Although special attention and efforts are directed to the issue of lowering infant and maternal mortality rates in the country, both are yet unacceptably high.

Although not foreseen as a method of family planning, abortion is legal in Turkey. A law enacted in 1983 has legalized the voluntary termination of pregnancies not exceeding 10 weeks.

Despite the consensus over the importance of women's participation in the labor force to women themselves as well as their families and economic development, female employment rate is quite low and continuously decreasing over the years. This is largely due to the special circumstances created by large scale and increasing urbanward migration of the Turkish population. Women in the cities many of whom are unskilled due to the

inadequacy of the education level, have limited employment opportunities in the formal sectors and are concentrated in piece work, domestic or marginal work that do not show up in labor statistics. The rural female population forms another problem area in the employment conditions. While 73.8% of the economically active women in the country work in agriculture, 88.3% of them are unpaid family workers deprived of social security. The high and continual rates of urban unemployment in Turkey where the urban population increases rapidly, necessitates the examination of the relationship between women and labor force participation more closely.

To this end, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has undertaken the execution of a World Bank financed project concerning the improvement of women's employment. (Article 11)

So far as women who benefit from social security are concerned, the most favorable conditions pertain to women in civil service where the Pension Fund has a 38% female membership. Only about 10% of the beneficiaries of other insurance plans such as the one provided by the Social Insurance Institution for workers in state and private employment and the Social Security Organization for the Self-Employed are women.

As in many societies, domestic violence against women is a serious problem in Turkey too. Although services given to women for advice and shelter against domestic violence are improving, they are not of a sufficient nature and quality yet. There are two special Women's Information Centers and Shelters in Istanbul and Ankara founded to serve women subjected to domestic violence. In addition, there are women's hostels in seven provinces attached to a government organization, two information centers and one shelter attached to a local government. As the numbers of research and publications concerning violence against women conducted by university centers individual private researchers increase, this issue has been becoming a visible and conversable problem in Turkish society. (Article 6) Work on sexual harassment at the work place on the other hand is still very new and limited in Turkey.

The "Information Center" founded and operating under the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women since September 1994, provides legal and psychological advice and guidance to women on coping with violence as well as services on developing entrepreneurship and marketing of women's handicrafts.

Efforts are being made to lift the reservations put by Turkey to the UN Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the European Charter and to adapt the domestic legislation to the demands of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the agreements, resolutions and proposals of organizations like ILO, OECD, CSCE; Action Plan of Cairo World Population and Development Conference and 4th World Conference on Women and Beijing Declaration.

As it is known, Turkey is a founding member of the United Nations. Furthermore, she has signed and become a party to the majority of UN conventions. Some of these conventions directly or indirectly related to the Women's status are as follows:

-Traffic in Persons; November 12, 1947,

-Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; July 31, 1950,

-Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention Signed in Geneva on September 25, 1926; January 14, 1955,

-Convention on the Political Rights of Women; January 28, 1960,

-Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees; March 30, 1962,

-International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; October 13, 1972,

-Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; August 2, 1985,

-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; January 19, 1986,

-Convention on the Rights of the Child; April 4, 1995.

Meanwhile, Turkey has undertaken the role of focal point of the Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the Turkish representative continues to work at the level of Vice President of this agency. In October 1992, the seminar entitled **Woman and Statistics** was organized in cooperation with INSTRAW.

Turkey has also had an independent expert elected to the UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women since 1992.

In 1993, the Department of Social Structure and Women Statistics was established within the State Institute of Statistics with the support of international projects conducted by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women, with the aim of developing a database relating to gender.

The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women conducts various projects with resources provided by international organizations and uses these resources for the formulation of policies regarding women in the country. The three projects with international resources regarded as important criteria by the Directorate General in the application of the Convention are as follows:

-"The Women's Employment Project" which is a subsection of the Employment and Training Project supported by the World Bank,

-"The Micro Enterprises Project" financed by the donation provided by the Japanese Grant Fund through the World Bank,

-"The National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development" which is a collaborative project of United Nations Development Program and the Turkish Government.

Largely as a result of the efforts of the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women and in coordination with other government institutions and organizations since 1990, the women issues have been placed on the national agenda. Other government departments such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Industry and Commerce have been increasingly involved in carrying out gender-sensitive activities and conducting work on women's issues.

Turkey participated and held pre-conference consultations and post-conference follow-up meetings aimed at the implementation of the commitments of the 4th World Conference on Women.

One such international meeting held in Turkey before the 4th World Conference on Women was titled "One the Way to Beijing: Congress for the Cooperation of Eurasian Women". It took place in Ankara between July 17-19, 1995; a second one titled "1st Meeting on the Cooperation Group of Eurasian Women" took place in Ankara between March 27-29, 1996 as a follow-up activity to Beijing.

Turkey participated the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing with an all-women delegation made up of representatives of different ministries and women's studies experts, diplomats and major women's NGOs and accepted the Platform of Action without making any reservations.

In this Conference Turkey has committed herself to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates by 50%, to raise compulsory education to eight years, to eradicate female illiteracy and to lift the reservations she has put on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Work has been undertaken to organize a "Coordination Committee" with representatives of all government and other concerned institutions, universities, labor unions, political parties, media and non governmental organizations in order to arrange various nationwide meetings to extend the results of the Beijing Conference to the countryside and to follow-up the implementations of the commitments made by the state.

Although there are serious differences in the basic interregional indicators in the country, the Turkish Government has attributed a special importance for the development of the Southeast and East Anatolia regions especially during recent years and given priority to services rendered in these regions. The aforementioned regions are supported either by way of government services or various projects in which special projects on women are included. However, these efforts have not yet produced adequate solutions to problems like housing, unemployment, health and education of the women in this region arising from migration, poverty and terrorism. Some projects on the women of this region financed by national and international sources are currently either at the planning or preliminary

implementation stages. For instance, funds have been provided by UNFPA for a new project on the education of women and family planning. The preliminary studies of the project that will be implemented by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women have been completed.

Turkey is a country with a young female population. It is thought that when adequate education opportunities are provided and when sexist barriers that obstruct the right for a better life are lifted, women will have greater control over their own lives and will demonstrate their creative potential towards an equally shared life.

(1) Turkey ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1985, and the Convention was made effective on January 1986. However, reservations were put on Article 15 Paragraph (2) and (4) which contradict clauses of the Turkish Civil Code on marriage and family relations, and also Article 16 Paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (g), on Article 9 Paragraph 1 as it was deemed incompatible with the Article on the acquiring of citizenship of the Turkish Citizenship Law, on Article 29 Paragraph 1 on the submittal to the International Court of Justice in case of any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation.

PART I

ARTICLE 1

According to the Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

The Turkish government attested to participate in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women by the law numbered 3232 dated June 11, 1985. Later, the aforementioned Convention was debated in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and this became effective upon being published in the Official Gazette No.18898 dated October 14, 1985.

Since some of the articles of the Convention were contradictory to some articles of the national laws, the Convention was ratified only by declaring reservations on such controversial clauses.

Efforts to make amendments on the Turkish Civil Code, in order to eliminate the reservations especially relating to the Family Law of the Turkish Civil Code are being carried on since 1993. Following the withdrawal of the draft of amendments from the TGNA by the Ministry of State responsible of the Women's Affairs and Social Services in 1993, the Ministry of Justice undertook studies on a draft law to make overall amendments on the Civil Code. The reservations will be eliminated when the draft bill is enacted by the TGNA.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is implemented in the national laws. The most important indicator of it is that the Article 159 of the Turkish Civil Code which granted the husband the right of control over the wife's professional or artistic activities, has been annulled by the Constitutional Court in 1990 on the grounds that it is contradictory to this Convention.

The Article 438 of the Turkish Criminal Law repealed by the Article 28 of the Law No. 3679 dated November 21, 1990, had proposed reduced penalties to the perpetrator of a rape when the injured person was engaged in prostitution. Overtly against the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, this statute was removed from the Turkish Criminal Law by the Parliament as requested by the non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, it is an important point that the ruling of the Court of Appeals, which is the higher court of law, in the recent years is parallel to the Convention.

ARTICLE 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and to this end undertake:

(a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislations, if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;

The following are articles of the Turkish Constitution ensuring the equality of men and women.

In Article 10 of the Turkish Constitution, in spite of the principle of general equality (equality before the law) and the prohibition of discrimination with respect to gender, there is not an independent rule that ensures equal rights for women and men as the Swiss (Article 4 Paragraph 2) and German (Article 3 Paragraph 2) Constitutions. However, Article 10, as it is, functions as an independent rule in respect to equal rights for men and women and interpreted accordingly in application.

Article 10: "All individuals are equal without any discrimination before the law, irrespective of language, race, color, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion and sect, or any such considerations."

Article 12: "Everyone possesses inherent fundamental rights and freedoms which are inviolable and inalienable."

Article 17: "Everyone has the right to life and the right to protect and develop his material and spiritual entity."

Article 41: "The family is the foundation of Turkish society.

The State shall take the necessary measures and establish the necessary organization to ensure the peace and welfare of the family, especially the protection of the mother and children, and for family planning education and application."

Article 42: "No one shall be deprived of the right of learning and education."

Article 49: "Everyone has the right and duty to work."

The State shall take the necessary measures to raise the standard of living of workers,to protect them in order to improve the general conditions of labor, to promote labor, and to create suitable economic conditions for prevention of unemployment.

The State shall take facilitating and protective measures in order to secure labor peace in worker employer relations."

Article 50: "No one shall be required to perform work unsuited to his age, sex, and capacity.

Minors, women and persons with physical or mental disabilities, shall enjoy special protection with regard to working conditions.

All workers have the right to rest and leisure.

Rights and conditions relating to paid weekends and holidays, together with paid annual leave, shall be regulated by law."

Article 55: "Wages shall be paid in return for work. The State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that workers earn a fair wage suitable for the work they perform and that they enjoy other social benefits. In determining the minimum wage, the economic and social conditions of the country shall be taken into account."

Article 60: "Everyone has the right to social security."

Article 70: "Every Turk has the right to enter the public service.

No criteria other than the qualifications for the office concerned shall be taken into consideration for recruitment into the public service."

(b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;

The women's issue introduced as an independent sector for the first time within the 5th Five Year Development Plan (1985-1990), and necessary policies and measures to be taken on this issue were noted. The measures forwarded to the women in the 7th Five Year Development Plan covering the strategies between the years 1996-2000 were noted as follows:

"Participation of women in all fields of the social life as individuals of equal status is a fundamental principle.

Measures will be taken for the advancement of the status of women in the fields of education, health, work life, social security and employment, and elimination of present inequalities.

Efforts on the removal of the issues that have a negative effect on the social status of the Turkish women will be continued.

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Education of the girl child and women will be emphasized in order to enhance social welfare and to provide women with more benefit from welfare, and to improve women's participation in development."

The 7th five-year development plan has foreseen in the "legal and administrative arrangements" Section:

"To make necessary arrangements on issues like domicile, head of the family, surname, representation of the conjugal unity, legal procedures, marriage age, property system, profession and acts of spouses, inheritance, material possessions, civil marriage, and alimony; to apply the principle of equal separation of properties acquired during the marriage between spouses in case of the termination of conjugal unity; to provide equal division of domestic responsibilities and equal participation of women in social life; to rearrange the articles of the Criminal and Tax Codes which violate equality of men and women, and create difficulty for the wife with an egalitarian approach; to prevent the woman from breaking off the work life by articles of the legislation that regulate the work life relating to pregnancy and maternity leave, and opening of nurseries and child care units; to make necessary amendments to forwarded to strengthen the conjugal unity and to provide adequate nursing opportunities for the children of working women.

This way, with the legal arrangements that will be made until the year 2000, Turkey will eliminate the reservations on the Convention and will have carried out the commitments undertaken in the 4th World Conference on Women.

In the program of the 53rd Turkish Government formed in March 1995, policies regarding women are summarized as follows:

"Efforts to remove the arrangements that have negative effects on the position of the Turkish woman within the society will be continued; legal and administrative arrangements will be made to ensure that the Turkish woman takes an active part in every walk of life, to enhance the education level, and to give her access to decision making mechanisms."

In the program of the 54th Turkish Government formed in June 1996, statements regarding women are summarized as follows:

"Turkish woman is the most effective motivator and teacher of the family which is the smallest and basic unit of the society, and is an individual that has equal rights with her husband in the making of family happiness and welfare.

Efforts on the removal of the negative conditions that effect the position of the Turkish women within the society will be emphasized. Necessary steps will be taken in order to promote especially women's status in education, health, employment and society."

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(c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions to effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;

According to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women ratified by Turkey in 1985 and became effective in 1986, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women was established as a national mechanism affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security in 1990, with the aim of providing Turkish women the status which they deserve in social, economic, cultural and political areas to equality. It was later attached directly to the Prime Ministry on June 24, 1991, under the mandate of a State Ministry responsible of women's affairs.

The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women was reorganized as one of the basic service units of the "Undersecretariat for Women's Affairs and Social Services" founded by the statutory decree numbered 511 and published in the Official Gazette on September 13, 1993.

However, the statutory decree and the authorization law that it was based upon was annulled by the Constitutional Court.

After the annulment, the "Undersecretariat for Women's Affairs and Social Services" was re-established by the government decree numbered 536 on June 2, 1994, but this decree and the authorization law it was based upon was annulled by the Constitutional Court again.

The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women attached to the Prime Ministry, continues its activities within the framework of the establishment law numbered 3670 dated October 25, 1990 since the annulment of the Constitutional Court.

Currently, the draft authorization law for the re-establishment of the Undersecretariat of Women and Family has been introduced. Following the enactment of the draft law the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women will have greater opportunities in terms of budget and personnel.

A state minister was appointed as the "Minister responsible for Women's Affairs, Family and Social Services" for the first time within the 49th Turkish Government formed on November 19, 1991 and this situation was continued in subsequent governments.

The Purpose of the Establishment of the DGSPW is:

-Improving the educational level of Turkish women,
-Enhancing the participation of women in the economic life as a whole through the agricultural, industrial and services sectors,

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-Ensuring health, social and legal security,

-Establishing thereby the earned status of of women under the condition of equality in the social, economic, cultural and political areas via a general improvement of their status.

The duties of DGSPW are:

-To formulate policies and programs that conform to Ataturk's principles and reforms, for the protection and development of women's status and for the resolution of women's problems,

-To provide for the integration of women into society through participation in social, economic and political decisions,

-To compile studies made in Turkey or abroad on the status and problems of women,

-To compile statistical data by age and gender to serve as a basis for the resolution of problems related to women,

-To help facilitate cooperation and coordination between concerned agencies, support voluntary association active in this field and follow all activities of local governments regarding women,

-To follow, support and direct education activities for women especially those of local governments, and to create a public interest in women's status and problems,

-To provide for Turkey's participation and coordination in international workshops,

-To be involved in activities of documentation, publication and presentation of women's issues.

The subordinate units of the Directorate General organization are the Departments of Economic Affairs, Education and Social Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Documentation, Statistics and Publications. The Directorate has been headed by a woman bureaucrat since its inception. The number of staff is 38, only 3 of which are men. Furthermore, 11 advisors and specialists work for the international projects carried out by the General Directorate.

The non-governmental organizations oriented towards women's issues and the resolution of women's problems have a considerably long past, however the constitution of a structure directly involved in the subject within the body of the state is quite new. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women continues to operate according to its initial law of establishment with a restricted budget and a limited personnel. However, the Directorate General continues its activities with the financial resources provided by the international projects (World Bank, UN).

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(d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation,

(e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise,

(f) To take all appropriate measures,including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women,

After the emergence of the Turkish Republic very important reforms were implemented to ensure social transformation. Most important of these reforms was the enactment of the Turkish Civil Code which directly affected the women.

The Turkish Civil Code which was enacted on February 2, 1926 and put into effect on April 4, 1926, had quite progressive characteristics compared to many countries at the time, however presently it is outdated for the needs of the modern society. Efforts to modify the Turkish Civil Code are being made, especially since 1980s, in order to meet the needs that occurred due to social changes.

One of these efforts is the "Draft Law for the Modification of the Civil Code" prepared by the State Ministry responsible for Women's and Family Affairs to make amendments in some of the articles especially of the "Family Law" of the Turkish Civil Code which contains inequality among men and women. The draft law prepared was submitted to the Presidency of the TBMM by the Prime Ministry on August 2, 1993. However, the draft law examined by the Commission of Justice was withdrawn at the beginning of 1995. The "Civil Code Commission" formed under the body of the Ministry of Justice has started to work on the Civil Code as a whole. Work on the draft is continued.

This draft comprises regulations to adapt some articles of the Civil Code to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women on issues related to legal domicile, determination of the residence, surname of the woman, representation of the unity, responsibility, restriction or abolishment of the right to represent, restitution of the right to represent, legal procedures of the spouses, custody, descent, recognition, divorce and alimony, securing the family sustenance.

While the efforts of the Civil Code Commission of the Ministry of Justice is being continued, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has organized a meeting participated by professors of Civil Code, representative of the Union of Turkish Bars and representatives of the Directorate General. Possibilities about the property system that would be applied in Turkey was discussed during the meeting, taking the Swiss and German examples into consideration. The meeting ended

in consensus, that the "separation of property system" currently applied in Turkey works against women and that it should be abolished.

The draft law prepared by the Ministry of Justice is a draft to make amendments on the Turkish Civil Code as a whole. The draft of the Ministry of Justice accepts the "System of Division of Shared Property" as the legal property system, whereas "Division of the Acquired Property", "Separation of Property" and "Unity of Property" systems are noted as systems that could be chosen by contract.

However, as the work of the Ministry of Justice on the Civil Code as a whole, did not the reach the desired point within the period planned, 11 of the female deputies of the Parliament have taken action and the proposal of law to modify Article 170 of the Turkish Civil Code that regulates the "Matrimonial Property System", was presented to the TGNA by 11 female deputies on behalf of party groups (MP, TPP, RPP) on April 25, 1996. With this proposal of law, the Article 170 and its title is modified as follows:

A-Legal System
Article 170: In the case that the spouses have not adopted other systems proposed in the law with a contract, "System of Sharing of the Properties Acquired During Marriage" is valid.

In this respect, new regulations were introduced in the draft as to the liquidation of the properties in case of the termination of the marriage by divorce, death or other reasons.

There are gender discriminatory articles in the Turkish Criminal Code as well, and the DGSFW has organized a meeting with the Ministry of Justice for the rearrangement of these articles and decided to form a commission. The commission is not formed yet, but DGSFW is following the situation.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women has started to be applied especially in the rulings of the Supreme Court.

(g) To repeal all national penal clauses which constitute discrimination against women,

In this context, it is obvious that Articles 12; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 426; 428; 429; 434; 435; 436; 437; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 469; 470 of the Turkish Criminal Code do not conform to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Non-governmental organizations make intense demands for the modification of these clauses. The non-governmental organizations assert that the crimes stated above should be included in the part "Crimes Against the Person" and not in the part "Crimes Against Public Decency and Family Order".

ARTICLE 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

In Turkey, all kinds of gender-based statistics relating to human resources are compiled and published by the State Institute of Statistics since it was established in 1927. As a result of the changes in extent and methodology, some of the statistics are not chronological, but gender based fundamental data on population, education, labor force and such can be acquired.

The present point attained in women's statistics is compiling data that already exist in various data resources; furthermore, conducting progressive analysis within the framework of new theories related to women and designing new research studies to disclose women's identity and problems.

In this respect, with the support of "The National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development" implemented by the Turkish Government and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the department of "Statistics on Social Structure and Women" was established in 1993 within the body of the State Institute of Statistics that is an organization formally in charge of compiling and publishing data in Turkey.

In this context, a protocol has been signed between DGSPW and SIS, to develop a reliable, contemporary and comprehensive "Database on Women's Statistics and Indicators" necessary to produce, improve and evaluate national and international policies directed to determine women's position in the society, to specify their problems and to strengthen women's participation in socio-economic development and that will comprise all statistics compiled on women's issues.

The national computerized database that will be developed in the SIS-Statistics on Social Structure and Women, will be supported by international databases and presented to the users by the DGSPW.

The Turkish Government has accepted the Platform of Action adopted in the 4th World Conference on Women without any reservations which emphasizes cooperation among countries at both international and regional levels. Within this context, Turkey realized two conferences. "On the Way to Beijing: Congress for the Cooperation of Eurasian Women" took place in Ankara between July 17-19, 1995 with the participation of 10 countries including Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Macedonia, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

During the Congress, papers on the position of the women in the participating countries and 12 critical fields of the Platform of Action adopted in the 4th World Conference on Women was discussed.

In order to establish the Cooperation Group of Eurasian Women as stated in Article 14 of the concluding Declaration of the Congress, "1st Meeting on the Cooperation Group of Eurasian Women" was held in Ankara between March 27-29, 1996. 13 countries including Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Macedonia, Uzbekistan, Rumania, Tajikistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan participated in the Congress.

During the Meeting, draft of a Protocol was prepared and finalized to form a continual cooperation among Eurasian women.

The prior field and objective of work of the group is to ensure the implementation of the commitments that countries of the region have undertaken to carry out until the year 2000 in the 4th World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, in cooperation and mutual support as soon as possible.

Turkey continues to participate in all international conferences on the enhancement of women's status and for the resolution of their problems with the State Ministry Responsible of Women and Family, and representatives of the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women as a national mechanism. This way, the Turkish Republic is taking all necessary measures as a party to all documents based on international fundamental human rights, and especially the human rights of the women.

In October 1993, the 3rd Ministers Conference of the European Council held in Rome to discuss "Strategies to Eliminate All Forms of Violence Against Women: Media and Other Means" was participated. In the Conference it was decided to hold the 4th Ministers Conference of the European Council in Turkey, on the request of the Turkish Delegation. The Conference will be held in Turkey in 1997 under the theme of "Democracy, Cultural Diversity and Equality Between Women and Men". Preparations for the Conference are underway.

The United Nations Population and Development Conference held in September 1994 in Cairo which was an important article of the agenda especially on the issue of women's health was actively participated, and Turkey has started necessary applications in order to implement the Declaration and Action Plan approved by the Conference.

Following a long period of preparation, the United Nations Summit of Social Development in the World held in March 1995 in Copenhagen was actively participated, where the issue of reducing women's poverty was emphasized.

The First International Women Parliamentarians Conference was held on August 1-3, 1995 in Islamabad. Turkey was represented by a delegation led by the Minister of State and signed the final Declaration. The main theme of the conference concerned the possibility of equality between women and men under Islam.

ARTICLE 4

1.Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence of the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

A conference within the framework of the Preliminary Platform of the 4th World Conference on Women, was organized by the DGSPW in Ankara between June 8-11, 1995, on the "Inauguration of Policies Directed to Women in Turkey" in order to specify the problem fields of women's issues and to determine strategies related to these fields at the beginning of the 2000s. 5 fields of priority comprising institutionalization, politics, working life, health and education were specified in the Conference realized with the participation of governmental institutions and organizations, universities, political parties, non-governmental organizations and representatives of press. Discussions were made in the framework of these fields and manifest preferences were stated. A consensus was attained regarding the necessity of a fundamental policy on recognizing "Priority of Opportunities to Women".

In Turkey, quite important applications regarding the priority of opportunity directed to women in the economic, social and political fields have been initialized. "Special Credit Programs for Women" are being implemented by the Turkish People's Bank and Turkish Bank of Foundations since 1993, aimed at ensuring active participation of women in economic development and encouraging them for entrepreneurship.(Article 13)

The Housing Development Administration has initiated a special quota for women in its housing programs to ensure that women without a residence can buy one.(Article 14)

Certain applications were initiated in organizations like labor unions, political parties, professional organizations for the recognizing of priority of opportunities in encouraging women's participation in public and political life, however these applications have not yet reached the desired level. In the framework of the encouragement of women's full and equal participation in the political life, one of the social democratic political parties applied a 25% women's quota in the formation of the party council while some of the others (center right parties) reduced the candidates' application fee by 50% for women.

There are clauses that protect the women in working life in the national legislation and the international conventions ratified by Turkey. The ILO Convention No.45 on the "Prohibition of Employment of Women in Underground Work Mines of All Kinds" can be taken as an example.

Articles 68 and 78 of the Labor Law numbered 1475 prohibit employment of women in heavy duty and dangerous work such as mining, cable-laying, sewage system, and tunnel constructions.

According to the Regulations on "Conditions of Employment of Women in Jobs Relating to the Industry and in Night Shifts" enacted according to the Labor Law, employment of women in night shifts is prohibited.

2.Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

There are clauses that protect the women workers in the laws numbered 506 and 657 aimed at the protection of maternity.

According to the Social Security Law, the female insurance holders that have already paid maternity premium for at least 120 days, are paid temporary allowance for each day of the maternity leave they use before and after birth.

According to the amendments made in the Civil Servants Law on July 25, 1995, in addition to the maternity leave of three weeks before and six weeks after birth, a female civil servant may, if she requests and the organization approves, be granted leave without pay for a period of one year after delivery. This period was limited to six months before. Following the maternity leave, the female civil servant is granted one and a half hours a day of breast-feeding time-off for a period of six months.

The regulation entitled "The Conditions for the Employment of Pregnant and Breast-Feeding Women, the Nursing Rooms and Child Care Nurseries" prepared under the Labor Law contains clauses that protect female workers who have given birth.

ARTICLE 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

(a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view of achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

Mass Media

It is believed that mass media will have an important influence on the modification of judgments based on gender in contemporary societies, and that gender based judgments are recreated by means of news and comments either in press or in the electronic audio-visual media. The male-dominant understanding that prevails the production or extensive ideas and expression, affects the reflection of women's expressions, ideas, interests, beliefs, professional occupations, manners of self-actualization to the media.

Differences of women's experience or ideas and expressions are restricted in the media in Turkey. For instance, women are presented as "miserable" and as "victims" when violence is discussed. In 1993, a research entitled **Media, Violence and Women** within the framework of the National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development was conducted to determine how the issue of violence against women was reflected in the printed press and to ensure a more conscious approach from the mass media to the issues of women and violence. The news on violence printed in papers was studied and it was specified that 15.2% of the news studied described women who were subjected to violence as pathetic, while 7.6% of the news described the women as indecent.

In the broadcast statute of the High Board of Radio and Television (HBRT) there is an article on the prevention of violence. However, this article regards violence in its general sense, thus producing an obstacle in the recognition of violence against women and domestic violence. Therefore, the separate description of violence against women in the broadcast statute is evaluated as a step taken towards influencing judgments based on sex in broadcasting.

A meeting was held between the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women and the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) in 1995, for the production of programs that would contribute to the promotion of women's consciousness and the enhancement of women's status in the society, and common policies were determined for the new broadcast season.

The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women mediates and supports presentation of women's innovative comments and expressions to wider groups of women either by means of contributing to programs produced with the cooperation of TRT and UNICEF (as in the example of the program "Water of Life" prepared in TRT, directed towards rural women) or supporting documentary television films prepared with a women's point of view (as in the example of the documentary entitled "There are Women").

The increase in the number of female professionals in media organizations in the recent years, has given an opportunity to the political demands of the women's movement to penetrate the

field of broadcasting. The political demands of the women's movement that strengthened during the 1980s, were reflected in a generalized and voided sense within the broadcasting world, yet still earned visibility to the problems. The increase in the number of books published on the liberation of women, and the periodicals published by the women's movement contributed to the formation of women's own expressions. For instance, the monthly women's journal first published in April 1995 entitled **Monday** reached its fifteenth issue. The journal is published by female journalists and describes itself as "a popular feminist journal that supports everything for women, and opposes everything against women.

The documentary entitled **There Are Women**, that is shot by a female director and that examines the transformation in women's struggle for equal rights in Turkey since the Reform Movement Tanzimat, is the first study made on the historical development of the women's movement. Following its screening in Beijing, in the 4th World Conference on Women, the film was broadcast on television in various periods and during the activities of the voluntary women's organizations. In addition, the documentary series entitled **When Doors Are Opened** that depicts the women's movement in Turkey parallel to the development in the world, was shot and broadcast by TRT.

Educational Materials

The lecture books currently used in the schools as the extension of traditional social structure, still contain sexist judgments. The visual and written messages depicting the women restricted her with the role of wife and mother, presenting the mother as a role model for girls and the father for boys take place in the textbooks quite frequently. A tendency towards the traditional roles for the woman image prevails especially in the alphabets used after 1950s.

As an extension to this tendency, the mass media presents women in traditional patterns emphasizing the traditional roles of the mother and wife. Therefore, elimination of judgments of a sexist pattern from both the mass media and the educational materials is getting more difficult. For instance, working women are generally depicted in traditional women's professions such as teachers and nurses.

Research studies executed in Turkey have revealed that just as men, women themselves perceive their fundamental duty as being mother and wife, and that even if they work, they do not give priority to their identities as working women.

The 15th Council of Education of the Ministry of Education has emphasized in its conclusion, the issues of cleansing the educational programs, books and messages of gender-based judgment patterns; application of examples of the active participation of women to the public life and of men to the family and domestic life into educational programs; the necessity of attributing more

elastic attitudes to individuals in the division of intra-marital roles and responsibilities in all formal (organized) and informal (diffused) education programs; integration of materials that are sensitive to the women's problems and that approach issues from the "women's point of view" into education programs; emphasizing programs of inside training and especially teaching formation in this direction.

The common wish of those who participated in the meeting on "Inauguration of Policies Directed to Women in Turkey" held between June 8-11, 1995 was, the insertion of information that would strengthen the women into the textbooks, teacher attitudes and instructional materials, and egalitarian approach of guidance counselors.

An important development relating to human rights education in Turkey, is the addition of the "Citizenship and Human Rights Course" into the 8th year curriculum of the primary education institutions. The fundamental objective of the course is to teach children notions of democracy, human rights, consumer rights, social state and the rule of law in order to create a certain change in the opinions and behavior of the children and ensure the application of these notions in their daily lives.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Charter of Paris, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and principal documents relating to human rights are contained in the Citizenship and Human Rights Course. Furthermore, a unit relating to the importance of the equal participation of the spouses in the division of work and decisions without any gender discrimination is added to the course in the part on democratic life of the family. The Citizenship and Human Rights course will be taught at schools starting from next year.

(b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

When the division of intra-family responsibility is considered, it is observed that the understanding of common responsibility of the mother and the father in the upbringing of the children is not yet established in Turkey, and that men leave tasks like child care and etc. to women. According to 1993 data, 80% of women who have children under 5 years of age, undertake tasks such as cooking for the children, dressing them or taking care of them when they are sick all alone of with a family member other than the father, whereas 50.8% of them make the decision to take the sick child to the doctor together with their spouses. The father does not undertake a task such as playing with the child alone, and shares it with the woman.

The Family Research Institution founded with the objective of carrying out necessary research and developing projects for the conservation and strengthening of the unity of the Turkish family and enhancement of its welfare, ensuring the application of these projects and ensuring the formation of a national family policy, has been publishing a number of books directed to inform the families of handicapped children and organizing conferences and seminars relating to family education.

Projects directed towards education of the mother and child, education of pubescent and pre-school children, summer school, literacy courses, group study, course on child care and education at home, supporting the women's status in the shantytown (gecekondu) society, promoting leisure activities of children and young people are implemented in the society centers opened in 9 provinces attached to the Directorate General for Social Services and Child Protection, and 881 people have made use of these services during 1995.

Courses for the education of mother and child are organized in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, UNICEF and Maternal-Child Education Foundation. They are aimed at educating the child without separating him from his immediate environment, supporting the family medium he is brought up in, promoting the most changeable and rapidly developing 0-6 age period and ensuring its multi-directional development, enhancing the functions of the family, ensuring the education of mothers with children in the 0-6 age group and consequently creating a healthy society. Within the extent of the project that is conducted in 23 provinces, 8000 mothers were educated and the project will be diffused to all provinces by degrees.

The training of the Nursery Teachers' Aids, a project implemented by the Ministry of National Education, is aimed at rendering care for children within the 0-6 age group who cannot benefit from other child-care opportunities, training skilled personnel to care for children at their own homes (at the child's home or in institutions) supporting the children's physical, mental, emotional and social development. The project, presently implemented in 20 provinces will be diffused to other provinces.

A very important reason for the very low rate of salary or wage-earning working women is the attitude against women demonstrated during employment in public and private sector, and the existence of an established understanding that in the framework of the traditional division of work in the society, only the women are deemed responsible for child care.

Setting out on the idea that everybody, including the parents and the state, is responsible of the upbringing, nutrition, care and education of a child, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women believes that the women employees should be equally treated with men employees both in recruitment and employment. In this respect, a bill was prepared for the regulation of the unpaid maternity leave after birth as

parental leave. The bill was submitted to relating organizations for consultation.

The duties and responsibilities of the parents and the state in child care were regulated by the Turkish internal legislation such as the Turkish Civil Code, Turkish Citizenship Law, Labor Laws and Population Code, and accordance with international laws was ensured.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989 and effected on September 2, 1990. Turkey signed the Convention on September 14, 1990, however enacted on December 9, 1994 making reservations on Articles 17, 29 and 30 within the framework of the Lausanne Treaty and the Turkish Constitution.

ARTICLE 6

States Parties shall take all necessary measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Violence Against Women

The Working Group on Violence Against Women of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Commission on the Status of Women has described violence as:

"Battering, beating, sexual abuse of girl-child of the family, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation,

Physical, sexual and psychological violence including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution,

Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs."

The term "violence against women" encompasses the above mentioned description.

Violence against women is a serious problem in Turkey. Violence against women exists in both private and public spheres. Violence in the private sphere may be directed from parents towards children, from man to woman, from children to parents, or from sibling to sibling. The present report dwells especially on violence exercised by men on women. Violence both violates and hinders human rights and fundamental freedoms, and makes it impossible for the women to enjoy their rights.

The true dimensions of violence against women which is a violation of human rights, is unknown. Violence against women became central to the agenda of the women's movement in the 1980s and later became a national issue. This important development from the point of view of the society, has received greater attention through debates, conferences and similar activities during and after 1988. The research studies conducted, violence against women became partially manifest.

As a first step to the education of law enforcement officers, health personnel and other public officers that women apply to when they are subjected to violence within the framework of human rights, as stated in the Platform of Action of the 4th World Conference on Women, an on the job training program for police officers is aimed at. Supported within the extent of the National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development implemented by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women and United Nations Development Program, the program entitled "Our Friend at the Police Station", prepared under the coordination of Ankara University, Center for Women's Issues Research and Implementation, and with the contribution of the academic staff of Ankara University Medical School, Department of Social Psychiatry and Research and Implementation Center on Psychiatric Crisis, and the psychologists of the Woman Solidarity Foundation was participated by 94 policemen functioning in police stations attached to the Ankara Directorate of Security.

The program directed to educating police officers who also serve women and children subjected to violence, and to ensuring the initiation of first-step rehabilitation of the victims at the police station and the modification of police station/police officer image that prevents the victims of violence from applying to the law enforcement officers, was realized between February 12 and May 6, 1996.

Government institutions and organizations as well as non-governmental organizations have been promoting and strengthening public sensitivity on the issue of violence by discussing its negative effects on women. Among such effects primarily, by the declaration of November 25, as a day to raise public awareness on violence against women. The organization of various meetings (panels, TV debates, and talk shows etc.), launching of campaigns (demonstrations, exhibitions and marches to enhance social sensitivity against violence and raise the consciousness of women etc.), and publishing (research studies by academicians, surveys, periodicals, etc.) of material on the topic are to be mentioned.

Organs of the media in the country, often reflect violence against women in partiality interpreting the act of violence according to the perpetrator's story, almost condemning the women subjected to violence. In these cases, the message given by media does not emphasize the negative nature of violence, rather it points to the consequences for a woman behaving in a manner prohibited by the tradition. This, in turn, seems to support the idea that violence "when justified" can be excused.

Being the most effectual means of mass communication of our time, television frequently reflects the phenomenon of violence but does not emphasize the negativeness of violence, on the contrary gives the message that violence is a part of life. Violence intensely takes place in programs especially directed to children and young people. In order to prevent this, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women applied to the High Board of Radio and Television attempting to have the films and programs containing violence against women and children broadcast as late-night shows on TV channels.

As the news on violence against women in the media in Turkey are of a character inciting violence and revictimizing the women, the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women, taking the importance of the issue into consideration, supports various research studies and raises awareness in the society in this direction.

While the number of research studies relating to violence conducted by universities and individual researchers have increased, the societal sensitivity towards the issue has also increased, and violence has become a conversable problem. In spite of all this, there is quite a high tendency both among men and women, to accept violence as legitimate.

Research Findings Relating to Violence

According to the findings of the "Turkish Population and Health Survey" published in 1989 by Hacettepe University, Institute for Population Studies, 44.9% of women in Turkey think that the husband has a right to beat the wife when she does not obey him. 45% of men in Turkey think that the husband has a right to beat his wife when she does not obey him.

The survey "Turkish Woman" made by the State Ministry responsible for Women's Affairs and Social Services which is now State Ministry responsible for Women and Family Affairs, in 1990, revealed that 18% of married women were beaten or tried to be beaten by their husbands.

In a research made in 1990, the percentage of those who approve of men's beating their wives was found to be 27%. While this percentage is 20% among women, it rises to 31.7% among men. The proportion of those who think that women may be beaten rises to 47% among elderly and uneducated people. 35.1% of the subjects stated that women at home, sometimes behave in such a way that deserves to be beaten. In this survey, the percentage of those who think women's shelters is useful for the resolution of this is 36.3%, whereas the proportion of those who think they are not useful is 35.4%.

In the survey entitled "Poverty, Dispute in Marriage and Divorce" carried out in 1992, the reasons of discord stated by poor divorced women were primarily the husband's beating his wife with 53.42%, and the husband's beating the children with 30.6%.

According to this survey, 84% of the women were slapped, 70% were pounded, 43% were beaten hard enough to be hospitalized, 55% were threatened to death.

In the survey entitled "Turkish Family Structure" carried out in 1992 by the State Planning Organization, 69.46% of women and 76.29% of men stated that they believe the most important task of women was to do housework.

According to a survey entitled "Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence" carried by the Prime Ministry, Family Research Institution in 1994, it was proved that news on domestic violence took place either in the first, second or third pages of nine newspapers. The reports were printed either in small or medium headings, generally with photographs, in which most of the victims were women and most of the perpetrators were men, and half of the perpetrators were the women's husband. As the heading gets smaller and if the victim is an alcoholic, the perpetrators were excused. The survey stated that reports on domestic violence did not occur in conservative newspapers and that the media had turned the act of violence into an ordinary event and that they do not inform the reader about the issue.

According to the survey results entitled "Media, Violence and Women" conducted by the Prime Ministry, Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women;

-Women subjected to violence are young at age.

-As demonstrated by former surveys carried out of violence, the act of violence mostly takes place at home. Women who live in nuclear families are subjected to more violence.

-Any abnormalities in the psychological condition of the perpetrator is out of question. In fact, researches on violence carried out in modern capitalist societies demonstrate that no abnormalities are found in the male perpetrators' psychological condition.

-The perpetrator of an act of violence is most probably the husband or the man who have an intimate emotional relation with the woman.

-The visible form of violence against women in Turkey appears to be acts of murder towards women. In other words, the killing of a woman is a form of violence excused as a consequence of a matter of honor, not to be underrated.

-In the acts of violence against women, mostly arms and incisive instruments are used.

-The most outstanding reason of violence against women, is the general understanding of morality and honor in the society. Women are violently punished when they do not confirm to this understanding.

-Acts of violence are mostly exercised during the night.

-Men personalize beating and rape among acts of violence, believe that they have a right to beat the women with no reason and accept rape as an extension of the male identity. They socialize acts of extreme violence such as wounding and killing and justify their positions with excuses like the traditional understanding of morality and honor.

The research entitled "The Evaluation of Convicted Teen-agers in Children Training Homes in Turkey Relating to Domestic Violence" carried out in 1994, the convicted teen-agers confirmed that their fathers exercise physical violence on their mothers (35%), that they do not give enough money for daily expenses (54%), that they make decisions related to their mothers on their own (36%).

-78% of convicted teen-agers stated that their mother and father cannot get along well. The main reason for dispute is poverty (82%). The second reason is caring and upbringing of the child (74%).

-Convicted teen-agers expressed that their fathers beat them with a stick (41%), pound and kick (43%), swear (44%), threaten (40%), always compared them with someone else (40%) and did not take care of them when they are sick (76%).

-50% of the convicted teen-agers stated that they will not exert violence on their wives in any case in the future. However, 26% of the teen-agers said "I will exert violence if my wife disobeys me."

-This survey supports the idea that "violence is learned and maintained within the family".

The research "Violence Against Women Within the Family and Female Criminality" aimed at improving the status of women in Turkey, disclosing the reasons of violent behavior against women and female criminality, and assisting the taking of necessary measures on this issue, was published by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women in 1995 and distributed to all governmental and non-governmental organizations. Some of the results of the research are:

-There is a significant relation between the proposals of criminal women subjected to violence on how to eliminate violence originating from the man and their education level. A great majority of the primary school graduate women have emphasized the necessity of "educating the man" and "teaching the rights of women".

-According to the socio-economic level, women either in criminal or non-criminal group respond, not differently but rather in a homogeneous way to the maltreatment of the husband; they patiently endure. They advise their daughters to do the same in the future. As a matter of fact, the results of the research show that the rate of women who deem themselves responsible of the husbands exercise of violence is 52.5% in the criminal group and 69.9% in the other group. Thus, the women foresee patience for themselves and for their daughters in the future towards an event they deem themselves responsible.

-Contrary to the general belief, it is not easy to leave their homes for the women subjected to violence. In the decision to leave the house, the lack of a place to go is a very important factor for all three socio-economic levels.

-Women internalize traditional patterns of value on the issues of marriage, family and violence to a great extent.

-It can be said that violence in the society, is a phenomenon widely approved and not received with a severe reaction.

-21.2% of women and 63.9% of criminal women state that they were subjected to violence.

In a research entitled "People's Attitudes Concerning Divorce" carried out in 1995, 74% of the people believe that the man may definitely not beat his wife, whereas 23.4% believe that the man may beat his wife when necessary.

According to the results of another research carried out in 1995 on the "The Views of Rural Men and Women in Southeastern Anatolia on Marital Relation and the Position of Women in the Society":

-76% of women who live in villages are beaten by their husbands. The principal causes of beating is disobedience to the husband (39%), not doing the housework properly (22%), and sexual problems (13%).

-A great majority of the women that had been beaten by their mothers, fathers and elder brothers before they were married (73%; 78%; 78%), are beaten by their husbands in their married life.

-The main reason of beating by the father before the women is married is disobedience (67%).

-51% of women had been beaten by their mothers when they were children. 4.2% of them were punished due to not doing housework.

-83% of men who live in villages had been beaten by their fathers when they were children.

-89% of men who live in villages had witnessed their fathers beating their mothers when they were children.

-76% of men confessed that they beat their wives from time to time. According to them, the main reason of beating is disobedience (44%).

Some of the results of the research on "The Dimensions of Violence Against Women Who Stay in Shelters" carried out in 1996 are as follows:

-All of the married women were subjected to violence by their husbands and all of the unmarried women by their fathers. The percentage of physical violence is 59%, the percentage of non-physical violence is 63%.

-41% of the women subjected to violence attempted suicide. Half of the women tried to commit suicide two or three times, and half of them tried once. The main reason of the suicide attempt is that they believed they had no means to end the violence (70%).

-33% of men who exert violence are addicted to alcohol and 19% are addicted to alcohol and gambling.

-92% of married women were subjected to violence on the first days of their marriages.

-41% of the women subjected to violence have never applied to a police station due to violence. 59% of the women have applied to a police station due to violence.

-The principle attitude of the policeman at the police station is to reconcile (47%). 26% of the women stated that the policemen were indifferent, whereas 18% stated that they were very understanding.

-All of the women were subjected to violence mostly at home.

-Majority of those who exert violence do not use any objects, and exert violence by physical force (46%). This is followed by incisive instruments (22%) and sticks (13%).

According to the results of the research conducted in 1996 entitled "Abuse Towards Married Women and Women's View on Shelters":

-77.8% of women subjected to the maltreatment of their husbands have not asked for help.

-47.2% of women keep silent when their husbands are angry, whereas 21.7% of them try to talk.

-The primary reaction of the women to the maltreatment of the husband is silence (39.4%). Talking follows this with a lower percentage (16.7%).

-A great maiority of the women who participated in the survey (78.9%) stated that their husbands treat them badly. Among these women, those who say that the cause was their own behavior take the first place.

-49.4% of women have been beaten by their mothers and fathers when they were children.

-67.2% of the women beat their own children.

-The rate of physical abuse among working women is lower.

-Women who attempted suicide were more subjected to abuse.

-As the education level of the men increases, both physical and non-physical abuse towards women decrease.

-Men's use of alcohol is a significant factor in the physical abuse towards women.

According to the data acquired in the field work in which educational program and materials were applied, as a part of the project of Woman Solidarity Foundation supported by the European Union entitled "Human Rights of Women":

-Only 3% of the women stated that they were not subjected to violence by their husbands. In other words, 97% of the women stated that they were subjected to violence by their husbands either occasionally or frequently.

Among the women who stated that they were subjected to violence;

-46.8% stated that they were subjected to violence rarely and mild,

-34.6% occasionally and fair,

-15.6% frequently and severe.

On the other hand,

-41% of women are humiliated by their husbands,

-Husbands of 41% of women do not consider their emotions important.

-Husbands of 51% of them have sexual intercourse without women's consent.

-Husbands of 21% of them force them to sexual intercourse in a form/kind that women do not consent.

-Husbands of 62% of them get angry when the women do not share their ideas.

-Husbands of 43% order them around, husbands of 42% get angry when the housework is not completed in time, husbands of 74% shout at and scold their wives, and husbands of 35% of them scold and insult their wives in the presence of others.

-57% of them are occasionally or frequently beaten by their husbands.

-21% of them are threatened by their husbands, 15% are severely beaten enough to be hospitalized, 12% are occasionally or frequently maltreated by their husbands as if they want to kill them, 8% of them are threatened with piercing-incisive instruments such as razor blades, scissors, knives, and weapons.

Another project supported by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women that was launched in 1995 with the title "A Sociological Survey on the Relation of Family, Marriage and Socio-Cultural Environment to Female Criminality and Rehabilitation Work in Penitentiaries" is carried on at present.

The fundamental objective of the project is to determine the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of female criminals and the reasons that incite them to commit a crime and develop proposals related to the rehabilitation female criminals and their children.

Official and Voluntary Associations that Provide Counseling and Shelter Services on Violence Against Women

Although there is a high tendency both among men and women to accept violence against women as legitimate in the country, the campaigned launched by feminist women against beating has led to a certain sensitivity on the issue. Parallel to the growing sensitivity on the issue, institutions were established for women subjected to violence.

Organizations that provide services on violence against women, may be examined in three categories such as voluntary, local and official levels.

Voluntary Associations

Woman Solidarity Foundation: The Foundation was established in 1991. In 1991, a local government and a non-governmental organization cooperated to launch a project for the first time in Turkey, and opened the Woman Solidarity Center in Altindağ. Women who apply to this center, were provided psychological, legal and counseling services. Woman Solidarity Foundation opened the first independent women's shelter in Turkey in 1993. Between 1991-1995, 806 women applied to the information center of the Foundation aimed at supporting especially women subjected to domestic violence on the issues of self-sufficiency. 172 of these women were admitted to the shelter together with 205 children accompanying them.

Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation: It was established in November 1990. The Women's Information Center in Istanbul and

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Women's Shelter established in 1995 were opened attached to the Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation. Women who apply to the information center are provided with services such as psychological advice, legal advice, guidance for employment, skill and vocational training. The Women's Shelter meets shelter demands of women subjected to violence, in addition to providing the services mentioned above. The Foundation was given financial support by the funds of the Turkish Republic, State Ministry responsible of Women, Family and Social Services.

Istanbul Commission of Women's Rights and Association of Turkish Jurist Women provide legal advice to women subjected to violence in Istanbul. The institutions in question have counseled 120 women until the end of June 1996.

Local Governments

Bornova Municipality Women's Information Center: It was founded in Izmir in 1990. Women who apply to the Center are provided with services on issues such as psychological, legal advice and guidance for employment.

Küçükçekmece Municipality Women's Home: It was established in Küçükçekmece, Istanbul in 1996. It provides services to women subjected to women.

55 women applied to the women's home between March 7, 1996 and June 1996, 47 women and 15 children were provided shelter.

Official Organizations

Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women: The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women supports research studies relating to violence against women at the state level, engaged in activities such as organizing seminars and education programs to the personnel of institutions.

In order to provide counseling and guidance services on all forms of violence against women, entrepreneurship and evaluation of hand work labor, the Information Center was established on September 28, 1994 under the Directorate General.

In the Information Center, services such as psychological advice to women subjected to violence, free legal advice with the support of the Association of Contemporary Jurists, and guidance services such as directing women who apply for shelter to related voluntary and official women's guest houses, shelters, women's homes, women's shelters are provided.

TABLE 1: Distribution of Women Who Have Applied to the Information Center Between September 28, 1994 and May 30 1996 by Issues

ISSUE	NUMBER	RATE
Evaluation of hand work labor	579	44.64
Legal Advice	281	21.67
Psychological Advice	95	7.32
Shelter	43	3.32
Entrepreneurship	6	0.46
Credit acquirement	55	4.24
Employment	91	7.02
Participation in vocational training	8	0.62
Other	139	10.72
TOTAL	1,297	100.00

1297 women applied to the Information Center between September 28, 1994 and May 30 1996. 281 of these applications were demands on legal advice related to violence, 95 were for psychological advice and 43 were shelter demands.

Prime Ministry, Directorate General for Child Protection and Social Services (SSCPA) Women's Guest Houses: The Directorate General of SSCPA 7 Women's Guest Houses attached to Directorate of Provincial Social Services in various regions including Izmir (1990), Ankara (1991), Bursa (1991), Antalya (1991), Eskişehir (1993), Istanbul (1995), Tekirdağ (1996). Women's Guest Houses offer shelter to those women who are abandoned by their husbands due to family disputes; subjected to physical, sexual or psychological abuse; subjected to material or social poverty beyond their control caused by their personal or environmental conditions; forced into an unwanted marriage; treated drug or alcohol addicts; have recently been released from prison; have illegitimate children and have been refused by their families for this reason.

Majority of the women who apply to the Guest Houses are women subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse by their husbands.

In the organizations in question, professional studies are conducted by specialists such as social services personnel and

psychologists, directed to the study of the disputes of women with their families or husbands and elimination of problems. These studies comprise psychological support, counseling to the family and individual, legal guidance and necessary measures for them to acquire a job or profession to be self-sufficient.

In this respect, the Institution for Social Services and Child Protection and Directorate General of Turkish Employment Organization have signed a protocol relating to the joint implementation of services directed to prepare young people, women, handicapped, ex-convicts in need of protection and unemployed people who enjoy social aid (Special Need Groups) for a job or profession. In the women's guest houses, professional studies with the children of the women are conducted and necessary measures (free nurseries, kindergartens, child raising homes, foster families, etc.) are taken.

TABLE 2: Distribution of Women and Children Who Stayed in Guest Houses of the Directorate General of Social Services and Child Protection Institution by Years

	1991(1)		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996 APRIL		TOTAL	
PROVINCES	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
ANKARA			70	44	44	37	47	57	44	50	13	16	218	204
IZMIR			101	71	122	93	115	104	111	71	37	37	486	366
BURSA			6	3	18	11	9	4	21	10	4	2	58	30
ANTALYA			27	14	29	10	37	19	46	26	8	3	147	72
ESKISEHIR									1	1	1	-	2	1
ISTANBUL									60	54	8	7	68	61
TEKIRDAG											1	1	1	1
TOTAL	71	195	204	132	213	151	208	184	283	212	72	56	1051	930

(1) As the distribution of women and children who stayed in Women's Guest Houses by provinces was not available, they were included in the general total.

1051 women and 930 children accompanying them were provided services until the end of April 1996 in the guest houses with a total capacity of 142, most of which opened in 1991. The number of women placed into job was 155 as of the end of April 1996.

In the framework of women's participation in development, there are nine Public Centers in various regions attached to the Directorate General of Social Services and Child Protection Institution aimed at ensuring to attain better conditions of life for all the people in the regions they provide services; solving the existing problems by direct participation of the government, non-governmental organizations and the people; ensuring the development of attitudes and behaviors suitable for the urban life style; to activate projects relating to women.

In these Public Centers, services are provided for women subjected to domestic violence as well. Women are provided services parallel to the fundamental objectives of the Center such as psychological and legal counseling, economic aid; their demands to stay in the women's guest houses are evaluated and the women are directed to related departments.

In addition the Care and Rehabilitation Center for Adult Mentally Retarded Women was established by the State for the mentally retarded women who are most vulnerable to all kinds of abuse and maltreatment. In this center, a total of 56 women are provided services, 48 of which are boarding and 8 are daily.

Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, Crisis Intervention Center: Young people over 15 years of age, adults and elderly people, who show psycosomatic symptoms related to the problems they face in daily life, apply to this Center.

Women who apply to the Center, generally do not apply directly for being subjected to violence. The majority of the women who apply with problems generated in the family and in their interpersonal relations, are women subjected to violence.

A total of 1270 women and 1150 children accompanying them in 10 women's guest houses and shelters, and 2332 women in 4 women's guidance and information centers have been rendered sheltering and counseling services.

It cannot be said that the number of private and official centers providing shelter and information services to women related to violence is sufficient in Turkey. However efforts to increase the number of these centers and the strengthening/ supporting of the existing ones will be carried on as stated in the Platform for Action of the 4th World Conference on Women.

Legal Framework in Turkey on the Issue of Violence Against Women

The approach of the Turkish Civil Code occurs to be giving the man a dominant and superior position. This approach, that limits the married women's right to be an individual and decision making abilities to a great extent, is the fundamental legal basis for the women to be in a secondary status. This gender discriminatory approach, is also regarded as the source of violence against women.

The Turkish Criminal Code which draws a clear distinction between women and men involved in adultery, has considerable reduction on penalties for acts of murder and assault and battery caused by adultery. The Code which fails to provide the necessary protection for women subject to sex crimes, foresees different penalties for crimes against married and single women. Domestic violence is considered to be a crime only if it is reported to as a complaint and the criminal is sentenced to a maximum of 30 months imprisonment.

The approach of the Turkish Criminal Code towards violence against women can be seen in the following articles:

-Section 8 Articles 414-424 entitled "Crimes Against General Morality and Family Order" regulate sexual assault. These crimes mainly committed against individuals are evaluated on the basis of Section 8 that emphasizes general morality and family order instead of Section 9 entitled "Crimes Against the Person", thus the legal interest of the "individual" is neglected. Articles 414 and 415 differentiate between rape and rape attempt. Article 423/1 sets forth "the violation of virginity" as a condition, thus the crime depends not on the act of rape but on the virginity of the victim.

-Article 429 deals with abduction of girls and women, and foresees different penalties for the act depending upon whether the woman is married or single. Furthermore, Article 433 reduces penalties for the crime if the act of abduction is committed with the intention of marriage regardless of the woman's will.

-Articles 440 and 441 define the act of adultery differently for men and women and the Turkish Criminal Code further calls for a reduced sentence for acts of murder incited by adultery. This has important implications for violence against women.

-According to Article 453, the penalty foreseen for a woman who kills her infant in order to protect her honor is 4 to 8 years of imprisonment, whereas the penalty foreseen for the relatives who kill the new-born baby in order to save the women's honor and dignity is only 5 to 10 years. Article 462 further states that a criminal who has killed or attempted to kill his relative involved in adultery or an illegitimate affair shall receive 1/8 reduction in his penalty.

Some non-governmental organizations in the country, believe that the penalties of the sexual crimes in which a woman is victimized should be specified according to the pain and sorrow the victim has suffered, and not to the degree of the perpetrators act, and they demand that the related articles of the Criminal Code should be modified in this framework.

As the term maltreatment has very wide implications in the legal context, and if maltreatment is perceived as violence against women, persons who are professionally obliged to report these offenses are specified with laws. In this respect, according to Article 530 of the Turkish Criminal Code, doctors, surgeons, midwives or sanitary officers who detect signs of this offense are obliged to report it to the legal and law enforcement authorities after they administer the necessary treatment. Otherwise, penal measures are taken.

Amendments in the penal clauses of the Criminal Code in the framework of the equality of men and women have taken place in the 7th Five Year Development Plan and the program of 1996.

Informal prostitution is prohibited in Turkey. Women who are proved to be engaged in prostitution, may work as prostitutes in brothels if they are decided to be registered as prostitutes.

The Brothels that operate in various parts of the country are regulated in the framework of the Law of General Hygiene numbered 1593. The "Regulations of the Prevention of Prostitution and Diseases Transmitted Through Prostitution" was effected by the decree dated November 12, 1933 and numbered 15264, based on Article 128 of the law mentioned above. These regulations were in effect until 1961. In 1961, various regulations related to the issue were introduced on different dates by the Ministry of Health. The control and prevention of prostitution is implemented within the framework of the "Rules for Prostitutes and Brothels and Regulations of the Prevention of Venereal Disease Transmitted Through Prostitution" since 1973.

According to the 1996 (quarterly) records of the General Directorate of Security, there are 56 Brothels in Turkey. 2376 "Prostitutes" are employed in these brothels. The continuation of this situation that violates the human rights of the women as well as the fundamental human rights, and that has negative affects on their physical and mental health, in an institutionalized structure in the country, and the taxation of the income of the woman generated by the use of her own body at the highest level, contradicts with the understanding of the social state governed by the rule of law.

The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has carried out a survey in this direction, in order to specify the position of laws and applications related to brothels. The main objective of the survey mentioned above is to close down Brothels. Meetings were held with Ankara Directorate of Security, Ministry of Health, authorities of the Hospital of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases, and members of the Commission for Prevention of Prostitution to this end, and a report directed to the applications in Turkey was prepared. The "Bill for the Women Employed in Brothels" was drafted consequent to this report.

The aforementioned bill comprises:

1. The opportunity for the women who work in brothels, to incur a debt for the period they worked as brothel women that is not counted as insured, on the basis of their service documents;
2. The opportunity to change their names and/or surnames for once;
3. Addition of 90 days for each year of the insured period they spend in brothels as brothel women;
4. Including brothel women in the Regulations Regarding the Employment the Handicapped and Ex-Convicts, and employment of brothel woman together with the handicapped and ex-convicts in this direction.

However the aforementioned bill was not approved by related organizations.

There is no trafficking in women among other countries and Turkey. However, it is known that women who come from Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria as tourists during the past 6 years are engaged in prostitution. It is a known fact that especially the

women who come from Russia are engaged in prostitution in the provinces of the Black Sea region. This situation has turned into a great social problem (increase in domestic problems, venereal diseases, transmission of HIV/AIDS virus, etc.) and news related to the problem frequently take place in the press and media.

According to the police records, the number of women who are caught in the act of prostitution upon entering Turkey is 234 (1995).

According to Article 21 of the "Rules for Common Women and Brothels and Regulations of the Prevention of Venereal Disease Transmitted Through Prostitution", women of foreign nationality are prohibited to work as common women in brothels.

Women of foreign nationality who are proved to be engaged in prostitution are deported. Article 8 Paragraph 6 of the Passport Code numbered 5682 states that "Those who are engaged in prostitution, make a livelihood by inciting women to prostitution, and those trafficking in women are prohibited to enter the country"; Articles 19 and 21 of the "Law on Foreigners Stay and Travel in Turkey" state that foreigners who do not act according to the security, order and political and administrative requirements of the country, may be deported.

TABLE 3: Number of Foreign Women Who Were Deported and Prohibited to Enter the Country

YEAR	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (5 months)
NUMBER OF WOMEN	30	124	316	636	674	11	9

According to the Turkish Criminal Code, prostitution is not regarded as a crime. However, incitement to prostitution is regulated as a crime. In this respect, the severity of the crime differs according to the age of the person incited to prostitution. Article 435 of the Turkish Criminal Code regulates the crime incitement to prostitution by deceiving.

The project entitled "Educational Project for the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS" implemented by the Foundation for the Advancement of Human Resources with the support of the European Community in Istanbul since April 1995, is continued within the framework of issues such as research, communication/raising awareness, and education.

The objective of the project is to prevent the diffusion of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS. The target groups of the project are people who have sexual intercourse for money and people who provide services in the diagnosis, treatment and counseling relating to sexually transmitted diseases.

In order to achieve this objective the project aims at;

-Informing and raising awareness among people who have sexual intercourse for money on risky behaviors relating to the sexually transmitted diseases and the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of these diseases, and encourage them to make use of services for diagnosis and treatment;

-Contributing to the promotion of the quality of the services on counseling, diagnosis and treatment of the sexually transmitted diseases.

In this direction, an information center entitled "Women's Gate" is established, aimed at a more active communication with people who have sexual intercourse for money, attending to their personal problems of all kinds, directing those who need for the resolution of their problems.

Drug abuse is not very common in Turkey. The main reasons are strength of the family structure and relations, impossibility of finding drugs in rural areas, and the highness of drug prices for an average individual. In Turkey, drug abuse is more common in Southern, Southeastern and Marmara regions with respect to other regions. It is not possible to obtain information on the relation between drug abuse, gender and socio-economic level in the country as in other countries.

A survey conducted on 2850 high-school students, demonstrated that use of alcohol and smoking is common among high-school students, and their first trial on drugs is with heroin for 1% and pills for 6%. The reasons for using drugs are curiosity for 37.7%, to have fun for 10.2% and to cope with problems for 13.9%. 71.7% of drug users is over the age of 20 and the first time they try drugs is about the age of 15. However, the rapid increase of this rate in the young population and the increase of drug-related deaths indicate that the dimensions of this problem in Turkey is getting bigger.

According to another survey completed in 1995 by the Ministry of Health, 20% of 12781 students attending to public and private high schools smoke. 67.6% of the smokers are male and 32.1% are female. 27% of these students use alcohol as well and 64.1% are male and 32.5% are female. When drug abuse is taken into consideration, it was proved that 3.5% of 8453 students use drugs and that 96.5% never used drugs and do not know them. There are differences between public and private high-schools with respect to drug use. 88.9% of the drug users are private high-school students, whereas 11.1% are public high school students. As can be understood from these data, the rate of females that use cigarettes, alcohol and drugs is lower than the rate of males.

The Treatment Center for Alcohol and Drug Addicts (AMATEM) is the first and only treatment center for drug addiction in Turkey. In addition, treatment for alcohol and drug addiction is carried out in the psychiatry units of the hospitals. 123 female and 2085 male drug addicts and a total of 3377 alcohol addicts, 222 of which are female, have applied to AMATEM until this day.

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The data on women's addiction in Turkey is not sufficient in quality and quantity. However, it is a fact that cigarette addiction among women of the 15-49 age group is increasing day by day, whereas alcohol and drug use is not very common. On the other hand, it is observed by means of the media that alcohol and cocaine use is getting more common among upper socio-economic level women.

Women face different problems on the issue of cigarette, alcohol and drug use which is a men's field, as in all cultures. There is not yet a study in the country specially directed to women at the stage of treatment and rehabilitation or an application relating to female drug addicts.

Women are indirectly effected by addiction. Surveys conducted on violence against women demonstrate that women whose husbands are addicted to alcohol and drugs are subjected to violence.

PART II

ARTICLE 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the following rights:

(a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

In Turkey, women have the right to elect and be elected. Under the leadership of Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, who strongly believed in the principle of full equality between men and women, Turkish women acquired all political rights in a very short period of time and rather early (1930) as compared to many countries.

Article 23 of the Municipality Act dated April 3, 1930 gives the right to vote in the municipal elections and Article 24 of the same Act gives the right to be elected to municipal assemblies to everybody over 18 years of age.

Women were given the right to be elected as village head and as members of village elders council by the amendments made in the Village Act in 1933.

On December 5, 1934 women were granted the right to elect and be elected to the Grand National Assembly.

Considering the fact that there were only 28 countries in the world where women had full suffrage rights and that women were actually elected as members of parliaments in only 17 countries prior to 1935, Turkey was ahead of a considerable number of countries in the world.

Turkey was also one of the leading countries that integrated the principle of equality between men and women in her constitution and other laws. However, due to the universally relevant fact of women's relatively disadvantaged position in decision making mechanisms and power structures, these legal developments have not been fully reflected in the social/political life. Although there is no difference between men and women in the use of the right to elect in Turkey, it is not possible to say that women make full use of their right to be elected.

When the evolution of the Turkish society during the past century is examined it is observed that one of the most important developments is the social position that women have attained. However, women in Turkey have numerous problems related to the changing economic and social structure that have not been solved until this day.

Extensive attempts are made to solve the problems that women encounter via taking legal, structural, socio-cultural and economic measures.

Women are disadvantaged in access to decision-making mechanisms and power structures. There are great differences between men and women in acquiring property as well.

The existing structure of power and distribution of roles in the society have restricted the economic independence of women. Yet politics requires a certain level of economic power. Women who are often deprived of this power accept the existence of economic power as a pre-condition for their participation in politics.

In addition to the economic dimension, the obligation to reconcile demands of the traditional division of labor with political life generates problems for women. Also, as political life is regulated by men's behavior patterns and by men, women who give priority to their duties in the family have difficulties in adapting themselves to the working conditions of political life. Thus, the conflict between domestic responsibilities and the time they would like to allocate to their professional activities, prevents women from venturing such a struggle.

Moreover, the ongoing traditional socialization patterns do not incite women to show interest in politics. Socialization of men as well as women, ensures the continuance of established values and traditions. Under these circumstances, upbringing of women with an ambition to undertake the competition in politics

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is quite unnatural. Therefore, women who do not consider politics among their fundamental functions, are not adequately represented in decision-making mechanisms and power structures.

Another factor that prevents women from using their political rights properly is the issue of education. Even if they have a high level of formal education, women in general are not adequately informed and aware of the rights granted to them by laws. However, the Research and Implementation Centers for Women's Problems opened during the recent years in Ankara, Istanbul and Adana, attached to the universities are organizing education programs on this issue.

The structure of politics itself, is a major factor that influences women's position in decision-making mechanisms. Candidates have to please the delegates in the preliminary elections. However, as the women's behavior patterns approved by society are altogether opposite to the behavior patterns expected of politicians, female politicians are forced to make a choice between being women and being politicians.

Furthermore, as a being local person is important in politics, women encounter difficulties in active political life. They are often, left in a position to leave their birthplaces at young ages due to reasons such as marriage or education and their local roots become too weak to be nominated for political office.

As to the metropolises where an intensive migration is experienced, groups of fellow townspeople formally or informally organized to mobilize votes are influential. As the pressure groups in Turkey are not adequately developed, or active in politics, the influence of such groups of fellow townspeople are considerable. Under these circumstances, women who are under represented in pressure groups and/or in groups of fellow townspeople, because of the patriarchal nature of these groups, find it difficult to exert influence in politics.

The most effective means for women to become members of the parliament is the quota system or nomination by party headquarters. This may lead to a competition between men and women, but if the criteria of nomination are based on elements of qualification such as profession, education, being a person of repute in the society, women's gender based disadvantages are eliminated. In fact sometimes, being a woman turns out to be an advantage due to symbolic reasons. However, in this case, the elected women may lose their women's point of view and identify themselves with their social positions and the political parties.

When these roles and the accelerating women's movements are considered, certain changes have occurred in women's participation in politics since 1980s. As the women's issues are gradually are occupying a greater place in the political agenda, political parties themselves are encouraging women for political participation by various means.

The RPP, one of the center left parties represented in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, introduced the quota system in the late 1980s with the decree stating that "the proportion of members of provincial and district councils and the top level administration of the party should be a minimum of 25% of both genders". One of the center right political parties, TPP, added the clause "provincial and district councils and the top level administration of the party should contain at least 10% of women members" to its regulations during the congress of the party held in July 1986. Moreover, TPP and MP, another center right political party reduced the nomination fee for women by 50% in the 1995 general elections.

Moreover, the ban on the establishment of women's and youth branches in political parties introduced by the 1982 Constitution, was lifted by the law dated July 23, 1995 and (numbered 4121). Work on the amendments to be made in pertinent laws are being carried on.

(b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;

The year in which the female deputies were at their peak in the Parliament was 1935, when elections were held for the first time. In this period a total of 18 female deputies entered the Parliament, and the ratio of female deputies to the total number of deputies was 4.6%.

In fact, the above mentioned ratio is the highest female deputy ratio in the Turkish Republic ever. After 1946, however, there was a sharp decline in the ratio of participation of women in the Parliament due to the change in political ideology. This decline was largely an outcome of the fading away of the Republican ideology emphasizing women's active participation in politics by promoting "tokenism" of women as a sign of modernization. However, the advent of competitive politics with the multi-party system in 1950s led to the decline of such politics.

The ratios of the female members elected into the Turkish Grand National Assembly between 1935-1991 are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 4: Number of Female Parliamentarians by Elections Years and Share in Total

YEARS	NUMBER OF TOTAL MPs	NUMBER OF FEMALE MPs	%
1935-1939	395	18	4.6
1939-1943	400	15	3.8
1943-1946	435	16	3.7
1946-1950	455	9	1.9
1950-1954	487	3	0.6
1954-1957	535	4	0.7
1957-1960	610	7	1.1
1961-1965	450	3	0.7
1965-1969	450	8	1.8
1969-1973	450	5	1.1
1973-1977	450	6	1.3
1977-1980	450	4	0.9
1983-1987	400	12	3.0
1987-1991	450	6	1.3
1991-1995	450	8	1.8
1995-	550	13	2.4

From 1935 onwards, only 7 women have held ministerial positions in different governments. It was only after the 1987 elections that an elected women MP could take part in the government. In the three governments formed until 1991, a woman MP served twice as the Minister of Labor and Social Security, and once as the Minister of State.

The cabinet which was formed after the elections held on October 20, 1991 included two women as Ministers of State, one responsible for the economy, the other for women's affairs, family and social services. In 1993 a woman became the Prime Minister for the first time in Turkey.

The election of a female Prime Minister has been an encouraging factor for the participation of women in politics, when presently the traditional and cultural prejudices related to the role and functions of women in the society continue to be a significant factor.

Three elected women parliamentarians assumed office as Ministers in the 53rd Government formed after the general elections held on December 24, 1995. These three female Ministers served as the Minister of State Responsible for Women's Affairs, Family and Social Services, Minister of Tourism and Minister of State Responsible for the Economy. There are three female Ministers in the 54th Government that received the vote of confidence on July 8, 1996, one serving as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other two as Ministers of State.

Women are even less represented in local governments which may be considered the first step of women's participation in the political life. In 1984, 0.3% of the 2,202 members of the Provincial Councils, in 1989, 0.8% of 2,653 members of the Provincial Councils, and 1994, 0.8% of 30,334 members of the Provincial Councils were women.

According to the result of the 1984 local elections, only 0.6% of the members of the Municipal Assemblies were women. This ratio was 0.7% in 1989 and 0.1% in 1994.

While no women mayor was elected in 1984, 0.2% of the positions were occupied by women in the 1989 mayoral elections and 0.4% in 1994.

When the results of the local elections held in 1984, 1989, and 1994 are compared, only an increase in the ratio of the Mayors is observed, whereas there is no increase in general. This situation is an indicator of obstacles mentioned above (Paragraph a) that still exist in the issue of women's participation in the political life.

Nevertheless, the public sector in Turkey contains a highly qualified group of women. Public administration offers the major employment opportunity for women with higher education. However, the number of women in the decision-making mechanisms of public administration is comparatively low (Article 11).

The total number of judges and prosecutors in Turkey is 7,446. The number of female judges and prosecutors is 1,287, which accounts for 17% of the total.

There are a total of 1,347 Notary Publics in Turkey, 209 of which are women corresponding to a ratio of 15.5% in the whole.

A total of 483 female officers and 4,654 civilian female employees are in office in the Turkish Armed Forces. In 1960, the employment of female officers was ceased, but it restarted in 1982. Very recently the Turkish Air Force has started recruiting women pilots too.

According to the 1994-1995 academic year data, there are a total of 61 universities in Turkey, 53 of which are state owned and 8 are private. The total number of academicians functioning in universities is 43,103. 14,369 of the academicians are women and 28,734 are men. The ratio of female academicians is 33.3% of the total in Turkey (see Table 7).

Turkey is a rapidly developing country and it is an established fact that the status of women has started to overcome the traditional rigidities. In this context, more women are assuming higher offices in public administration.

In Turkey, 3 of 806 district governors, and 4 of 118 candidate district governors are women.

Women are represented in higher judicial organs as well. The Chairperson of the Supreme Council of State is a women, and there are 18 female members in the Supreme Council. Furthermore, there are 23 female Council Prosecutors and 65 female Council Investigation Judges.

13 members of the Court of Appeals are women, and 2 women are functioning as Department Heads in the Court of Appeals.

The Constitutional Court is formed of 15 members in total including 11 principal and 4 reserve members and 1 principal and 2 reserve, 3 members in total members are women.

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Women's position in certain professions and professional associations are as follows.

The total number of lawyers registered to the Union of Turkish Bars is 32,059 and 9,202 of them are women. Thus, female lawyers constitute 29% of the total number of lawyers.

The total number of non-governmental organizations founded as associations for various reasons in Turkey is 20,368.

The voluntary women's associations in Turkey, have a different historical background and a heterogeneous structure. Aside from numerous friendship, culture and charity associations which are sensitive to the issue of women, there are 211 associations and organizations which are specifically woman-oriented. Especially after 1980s, in addition to formal women's organizations, discussion platforms have gained importance within the women's movement. These platforms organize campaigns geared towards creating public opinion in every field, keeping the issue of gender equality always on the agenda and advocate solutions for women's problems. Moreover, since 1990, various centers have been established that specialize on the issue of violence against women. The "Women's Library and Information Center Foundation" established in 1990 performs the function of collecting all research material, publications, statistical data, legal texts, newspaper articles and documents related to women's issues.

A great majority of the non-governmental organizations operating on women's issues, influence government programs and policies relating to women as well as enhancing the participation of women in decisions on social, economic and political issues, preparing various projects to ensure women's integration into the development process, organizing seminars, conferences and debates, conducting studies for promotion of women's education level and playing an active role in creating public opinion on issues relating to women.

ARTICLE 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Although women and men in Turkey have equal rights to represent their country abroad, in actual practice the number of women in these positions are not equal to men's figures. In 1992, the total number of government officials assigned for posts abroad is 7,846. Of this total, 6,402 were men and 1,444 were women. This means the ratio of females assigned abroad to represent the country was 18.4%.

Currently Turkey's Ambassador to Austria, the Permanent Secretary of United Nations Vienna Office and to Sweden are women. The number of women who represent the country as Counselors and Consul Generals is 17.

Turkish Women are also represented in some high-level posts in international organizations as well. The Director of Family Health Department of the World Health Organization (WHO), Asia Pacific Director of the United Nations Program for Narcotic Drugs, Vice President of the Board of Directors of United Nations, Vice President of INSTRAW are Turkish women. Moreover, a woman from Turkey functioned in the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women between 1993-1996, and another woman from Turkey was elected as a member to the same committee for the 1996-2000 period. Furthermore, a woman mayor from Turkey was elected as the Co-Chairperson of the Council of Local Governments of the Council of Europe.

The female officers of the Turkish Armed Forces are represented in NATO Committee of Female Soldiers, and the Turkish female officer elected as the Deputy Chairperson of this Committee in 1995 is still functioning in this post.

Moreover, some voluntary women's associations have female representatives in headquarters of international voluntary associations.

In addition, the Turkish Delegations that participated in the Population and Development Conference held in September 1994 in Cairo, the Summit of Social Development in the World held in March 1995 in Copenhagen and other international meetings were mostly made up of women. Turkey participated in the 4th World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995 by a delegation consisting of a large number of government officials and representatives of voluntary associations.

ARTICLE 9

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to a man nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.

Under the Turkish Citizenship Law which regulates the acquisition and annulment of Turkish citizenship, there is a discriminatory clause against women, stating that a Turkish woman shall lose her Turkish nationality upon marriage to a foreigner, if she chooses to accept her husbands nationality. The period for regaining Turkish Citizenship is specified as 3 years in case of a divorce. The reservation made on the Convention on this issue, will be canceled when necessary amendments will be made in the Citizenship Law.

However, since double-citizenship has been increasingly more possible for Turkish citizens regardless of gender, based upon bilateral agreements of the Turkish state with different countries, in actual practice, many women do not lose their Turkish nationality upon marriage to a foreign national.

2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

Turkey signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child was on September 14, 1990, and ratified it on December 9, 1994 making reservations on Articles 17, 29 and 30 within the framework of the Lausanne Treaty and the Turkish Constitution. The Convention was made effective by the law numbered 4058 and became a part of the national legislation. The coordinating organization responsible for the implementation of the Convention in Turkey is the Social Services and Child Protection Institution.

Nationality rights of the child are ensured in the direction of the provisions of the Convention that are in line with national legislation.

PART III

ARTICLE 10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women;

(a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;

There are no laws that hinder the girls' access to pre-school, general, technical, vocational and higher education. However, the difference between the schooling rates of men and women are more prominent in underdeveloped regions with respect to the developed regions. Patriarchal values and practices such as families likelihood of relying more on girls' labor, early marriages, late enrollment to school, lack of motivation related to girls' education, resistance to the girls' enrollment to school, etc.; moreover, gender discriminatory aspects of the curriculum and high costs of education continue to affect the education of the girls in a negative way, particularly in the Eastern and Southeastern regions of Anatolia. As some of the schools are closed due to various reasons (security, internal migration, etc.), the students are transported to schools in the nearby settlements, but girls do not have adequate access to this opportunity.

In Turkey, education and training in public schools are free. As stated in the former report, five years of primary education is compulsory. There are no legal barriers for the girls to enroll in higher educational institutions. However, traditional values that are the extension of the patriarchal structure of the society, prioritize boys in the foreground and this, in turn, have a negative effect in girls' education. Another factor that enhances this negativeness is that the necessary and adequate infra structure of education cannot be formed due to the economic conditions of the country.

In Turkey, primary education is compulsory since the establishment of the Republic, and yet 30.7% of the female population and 10.1% of the male population is illiterate according to 1990 data. According to the 1985 data, the rate was 34.8% for women and 12.4% for men. The difference indicates the noticeable development during this five-year period. The rate of illiteracy by age groups demonstrates that illiteracy is lower declines in early ages, but a clear disadvantage exists for women is observed when compared to men.

TABLE 5: Illiteracy Rates by Gender and Age Groups and Sex (%)
(15 years old and over)

	AGE GROUP						
	TOTAL	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1985							
Female	34.8	8.5	9.0	17.8	33.4	44.9	67.4
Male	12.4	4.3	4.1	5.9	14.0	26.6	45.1
1990							
Female	30.7	5.2	15.0	24.2	40.5	59.2	75.6
Male	10.1	3.3	3.5	4.4	9.5	22.4	39.6

Source: Census of Population (SIS)

Schooling rates for girls and boys in the compulsory five-year primary education are close to each other. These rates were 88.6% for girls and 92.6% for boys during the 1994-1995 school year. However, there is a sharp decline in the rates of attendance to secondary and higher educational institutions among girls with respect to boys, and the inequality in benefiting from education increases as the level of education gets higher. For instance, the rate of secondary school enrollment in 1994-1995 is 59.1% for girls and 78.2% for boys.

Work on amendments in the laws related to the increase of primary education to 8 years is being carried out in accordance with the commitments of the Turkish Government in the 4th World Conference on Women.

XV. National Council of Education (the meeting in which the opinions of participants from all over the country on issues such as the quality of Turkish National Education, its structure and budget are discussed and recommendations are made for the government programs) made a recommendation as to increase the compulsory and uninterrupted primary education to 8 years. The compulsory and uninterrupted primary education is expected to be more advantageous, particularly for girls who have difficulties in continuing their education due to reasons mentioned above.

In Turkey, currently as opposed to 1,327 middle schools (6-8 grades), there are 5,829 primary education schools where 8-year education and training is already implemented. Forty seven percent of the 4,079,816 students enrolled in primary education are girls and 53% are boys.

It is foreseen in the 7th Five Year Development Plan that 100% of the primary education age group will attain 8-year primary education by the end of 1996-2000 period. This is one of the most important government decisions to achieve the objective of improving the female literacy rate to 100% by the year 2000, as has been promised by Turkey.

TABLE 6: Enrollment Ratios (%)

		Female	Male
Primary	1990-1991	90.6	96.6
	1994-1995	88.6	92.6
Secondary	1990-1991	46.0	75.3
	1994-1995	54.5	76.0
High School	1990-1991	30.0	45.6
	1994-1995	39.5	59.0
Higher Education	1990-1991	8.9	16.5
	1994-1995	13.8	21.3

Source: Formal Education Statistics Series (SIS)

Secondary school education in Turkey is carried out in two veins: "vocational-technical" and "general". The participation of female students in vocational and technical education institutions is less than male students and the difference between enrollment rates increases as the level of education increases. As the percentage of female students in general secondary and high schools was 40.1% in the 1994-1995 school year, it was 38.1% in vocational-technical secondary and high schools. The percentage of female students in vocational and technical schools was 35.2% in the 1991-1992 school year.

Furthermore, vocational and technical education, which aims to prepare students for income generating activities and jobs in the market, is increasingly diverging from its objective for girls. The proportion of girl students enrolled in girls' technical education schools among girl students enrolled in vocational secondary and high schools, in 1990-1991 was 26.0%. On the other hand, the rate of students enrolled in the religious education schools which are categorized under the vocational and technical education in Turkey is 32.3%. These rates slightly fell to 25.6% for girls' technical education, but increased to 41.8% for religious education in 1994-1995. The rate of girl students who enrolled to vocational education schools such as trade, tourism, health, conservatory, justice, agriculture, etc. was 41.7% in 1990-1991, but decreased to 32.6% in 1994-1995.

The proportion of female students and graduates of higher education in Turkey has been, for a long time, comparatively high. Such participation has shown an increase in the recent years. There is, nonetheless, still a great disparity between between the proportions of females and males in higher education. While during the 1982-1983 academic year, the proportion of girl students in higher education was 31.5%, this figure increased to 38.46% in 1994-1995. Likewise, there is an increase in the number of female university graduates. Nevertheless, both figures point out that the share of girls in higher education is about one third of the total and reveal inequality.

In Turkey, women participate in all fields of the higher education. There is no field of higher education where women's participation is absent. However, the distribution according to the academic fields reflects a gender-based differentiation.

According to 1994-1995 data, proportion of female students within various higher education fields is as follows:

Home economics (80%),
Medicine and Health work (64%),
Mass Communication and documentation (62%),
Commerce and Industrial Programs (55%),
Natural Sciences (45%),
Humanities (37%),
Engineering (20%).

The above figures show that the fields of higher education where females are over-represented, are those areas regarded to be "suitable for women" by traditional values.

Although the trends in the above distribution have not shown a significant qualitative change, some interesting variations have occurred during the past decade. For instance, from 1982-1983 to 1990-1991, while the highest increase in the number of female graduates has continued to occur in fields such as humanities, fine arts and education, where women's participation has always been high, but a significant increase in the number of women graduates from non-traditional fields of commerce and business administration, is observed as well. (The rate of girls' in this field is 35% in 1994-1995.)

The rate of female students in engineering, which is regarded as another non-traditional field for women, has risen from 18.7% in 1982-1983 to 24% in 1992-1993.

There is no discrimination between men and women in participation to graduate education. The percentage of female students in graduate studies, although not equal to male students, is quite high. During the 1994-1995 academic year, 36.56% of master's degree students and 35.52% of doctoral students were female.

The proportion of women in the teaching staff of the universities is high. The percentage of female teaching staff to the total in the 1994-1995 academic year is 32.79%. The distribution of female teaching staff by status is shown below.

TABLE 7: Female University Staff by Status for the 1994-1995 Academic Year (%)

Professor	20.48
Associate Professor	29.28
Assistant Professor	26.67
Instructor	29.04
Lecturer	56.49
Research Assistant	35.38
Specialist	39.25
Translator	56.00

Source: Higher Education Council Statistics

When the distribution of female teaching staff in the universities by academic fields is examined, it is seen that the highest proportion is in health sciences (30%).

(b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;

There are no barriers to prevent women from access to the same curricula and same examinations with the men. There is no gender discrimination with respect to the use of the school premises and equipment. Particularly the female students attending higher education have equal access to the Directorate General of Student Hostels and Scholarship Institution with men. During the 1995-1996 period 155,754 students were accommodated in hostels, 69,434 (45%) were female and 86,320 (%55) were male.

(c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programs and the adaptation of teaching methods.

Developments related to the issue are examined in Article 5.

(d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

The Ministry of National Education provides financial support in tuition-free boarding schooling and scholarships for students who want to attend primary and secondary education institutions and lack the financial means for it. In order to benefit from these opportunities, the student must be a citizen of the Turkish Republic, lack the financial means, and be successful in the examination. Every student has the right to benefit from the opportunities of tuition-free boarding school.

The proportion of students holding scholarships rendered by the Ministry of National Education during the 1995-1996 school year was 33% for females and 67% for males.

The Directorate General of Student Hostels and Scholarship Institution also gives credits for education and tuition fees to students who attend higher education. The family's financial condition is taken into consideration for access to these credits and there is no gender discrimination.

TABLE 8: Distribution of Students Benefiting from Education and Tuition-Fee Credits in 1995-1996 by Gender

	Female	%	Male	%	Total
Education Credit	104,500	44	132,943	56	237,443
Tuition-fee Credit	115,218	45	140,824	55	256,042

Source: Directorate General of Student Hostels and Scholarship Institution

(e) The same opportunities for access to programs of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programs, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;

(f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programs for girls and women who have left school prematurely;

The Ministry of National Education implements informal education activities directed to improve women's literacy to 100% for women of 24 years of age and over, which constitutes the group of highest illiteracy rate. In addition, various public institutions and organizations, and voluntary associations organize courses for literacy, mother-infant health, family planning, nutrition and home economics, developing income generating skills.

There are informal education activities directed to girls and women who never enrolled in or dropped-out of formal education.

Within the framework of the Inter-Sectoral Volunteer Education Activities under the coordination of the Ministry of National Education, pilot applications are implemented by education modules aiming to increase girls' enrollment to schools and reduce the drop-out rates.

Girls and women who have left schools prematurely are trained to develop skills and oriented to income generation activities, and encouraged to organize under cooperatives.

The Ministry of National Education has also started the application of Open High Schools during 1994-1995, which is an important education opportunity for girls who have left school prematurely.

During the 1994-1995 school year, 8,439 women participated in the literacy courses opened by the Ministry of National Education. During the 1995-1996 school year, the number of women participating in literacy courses was 8,671 until the period this report was prepared in July 1996.

Women in Turkey participate intensively in programs offered by the informal education centers directed to improve employability and develop skills.

When the rates of women attending to informal education is considered, the Practical Art School for Girls and the Finishing Schools take the first place.

(g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;

Sports curricula and facilities are offered by formal education institutions of all levels to males and females alike. There is no gender-based discrimination so far as rules, regulations and facilities for sports participation are concerned in Turkish schools. However, traditional values of the country, lower school attendance of girls with respect to boys, early drop out of girls from the education system, all have a negative effect on girls' participation to sports and physical education.

(h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

Developments related to the issue are examined in Article 12.

ARTICLE 11

1.States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular;

(a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;

Article 49 of the Turkish Constitution, the right to work has been secured for every person whether male or female as an inalienable right. This article states that: "The State shall take the necessary measures to raise the standard of living of

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workers, to protect them in order to improve the general conditions of labor, to promote labor, and to create suitable economic conditions for prevention of unemployment."

Article 70 of the Turkish Constitution secures that everyone, male or female, shall have equal opportunities for work and no discrimination shall be made between men and women. This article states that: "Every Turk has the right to enter the public service. No criteria other than the qualifications for the office concerned shall be taken into consideration for recruitment into public service."

Turkey has ratified crucial international conventions that secure the right to work, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Social Charter, and numerous conventions of the International Labor Organization. Some of the ratified ILO Conventions are:

-The Convention No.45 on "Prohibition of employment of Women in Underground in Mines of All Kinds" signed on June 1, 1937;

-The Convention No.100 on "the Principle of Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value" signed on December 13, 1966;

-The Convention No.111 on "Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation" signed on December 13, 1966;

-The Convention No.122 on "Employment Policy" signed on November 9, 1976.

Other conventions ratified since 1993 and that are important for women workers are as follows:

-The Convention No.87 on "Freedom of Unionization and Protection of the Right to Unionize" signed on January 8, 1993;

-The Convention No.142 on "Significance of Vocational Training and Orientation in the Evaluation of Human Resources" signed on January 8, 1993;

-The Convention on "Protection of the Right to Organize in Public Service and the Procedures to Specify the Work Conditions" signed on August 10, 1994.

Turkey has ratified all paragraphs of Article 1 of Part II of the European Social Charter entitled "Right to Work" with the Law on the Approval of the European Social Charter dated June 16, 1989.

(b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment.

Despite the rapid social development that was experienced in Turkey during the past decade, there was slight improvement in employment in favor of women. One of the most important reasons that hinders women from participating in the work life or that leads some career women to abandon their professions, is gender discrimination based on traditional norms both in recruitment and employment.

The opportunity of participating in the labor force increases parallel to the increase in the women's level of education. As many jobs and professions in the labor market are socially defined as "Women's Job" and "Men's Job" women, although they may have equal levels of education with men, concentrate in the so-called women's jobs and are reluctant to apply to men's jobs. Although there is no discrimination based on gender in the legislation in choosing a profession and recruitment, in practice there are barriers in the access of women to certain positions and and decision-making mechanisms. For this reason, many women are obliged to submit to work in lower status, lower pay, transitory and temporary jobs and even if these do not entail social security.

Despite the consensus, by all concerned, over the importance of women's participation in the labor force for women themselves, as well as, their families and the national economy, the desired level and quality of women's participation in the labor force have not been accomplished.

In spite of the egalitarian structure of the legislations, women's participation in the labor force in Turkey is quite low and women's participation in the labor force has decreased within time. While the rate of women's participation in the labor force was 34.9% in October 1990, it fell to 30.7% in October 1995. During the same period, the rate of men's participation in the labor force fell from 75.3% to 71.2%. Women who work in the rural agricultural sector intensively as unpaid family workers, cannot enter the urban labor force market after migrating to the cities; they withdraw from the labor force and become housewives or work in the informal sector. This situation is the basic reason for the constant fall in women's participation in the labor force both in rural and urban areas. About 11,000,000 (78.5%) out of 14,000,000 women who do not participate in the labor force, explain their reason of non-participation as their being "housewives".

TABLE 9: Labor Force Indicators (%)
(12 years old and over)

A:Total B:12-24 age group, high school and above

		October 1990 Female	October 1990 Male	October 1995 Female	October 1995 Male
TURKEY					
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	A	34.0	75.3	30.7	71.2
Unemployment rate (%)	A	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.6
	B	41.3	28.2	37.3	22.0
Underemployed/labor force (%)	A	1.9	9.4	2.7	7.9
	B	4.8	8.4	2.9	11.0
URBAN					
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	A	17.0	72.3	15.5	66.6
Unemployment rate (%)	A	21.0	8.6	18.9	8.0
	B	43.8	29.7	38.1	23.0
Underemployed/labor force (%)	A	5.0	8.7	4.6	6.6
	B	6.8	5.8	2.4	7.7
RURAL					
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	A	51.9	78.8	48.7	77.0
Unemployment rate (%)	A	2.9	6.3	2.1	5.1
	B	35.2	25.7	34.8	20.4
Underemployed/labor force (%)	A	0.9	10.2	1.9	9.3
	B	0.0	12.9	4.7	16.3

Source: Household Labor Force Survey, October 1990-1995 (SIS)

Cities reflect a highly negative structure with respect to female labor force. When the rural and urban areas are compared, it is seen that women's labor force participation is very low and rate of unemployment is very high in the urban areas. According to October 1995 data, labor force participation rate for women in the urban areas is 15.5% (66.6% for men), unemployment rate is 18.9% (8.0% for men). However, the rate of labor force participation for women in rural areas is 48.7% (77.0% for men) and unemployment rate is 2.1% (5.1% for men). The high rate of female unemployment in the urban areas indicates that women encounter great many difficulties in finding a job compared to men.

One of the fundamental problems of Turkey is "unemployment of young and educated people". This problem affects women at most. According to October 1995 data, 37.3% of high school and over educated women of 15-24 age group are unemployed and this rate is 38.1% for urban areas and 34.8% in rural areas. The same rates are 22.0% for Turkey in general, 23.0% for urban areas and 20.4% for rural areas. Another problem related to the labor force

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is "underemployment" (1), and the ratio of underemployment to labor force in rural areas is higher than the overall ratio for Turkey. The overall ratio of underemployment to labor force is 2.7% for women and 11.0% for men.

TABLE 10: Labor Force Participation by Main Variables, Urban (%) (12 years old and over)

	October 1990 Female	October 1990 Male	October 1995 Female	October 1995 Male
TOTAL	17.0	72.3	15.5	66.6
Level of Education				
Illiterate	6.5	57.3	5.3	29.8
Literate without any diploma	8.2	49.8	1.6	11.5
Primary school	13.7	76.3	10.6	68.2
Junior high school	13.7	58.1	10.7	52.4
Junior high school equivalent	14.9	46.7	10.4	35.6
High school	42.5	76.6	31.7	69.4
High school equivalent	50.3	80.7	42.2	79.1
Universities	79.7	90.5	71.1	85.7
Marital Status				
Never married	24.7	55.1	22.6	45.5
Married	14.1	82.7	12.8	79.3
Divorced	42.4	75.6	42.8	81.9
Widowed	5.8	22.9	5.4	18.1

Source: Household Labor Force Survey, October 1990-1995 (SIS)

The reasons and the extent of the effects of factors such as women's level of education, marital status, household head and number of children on their labor force participation has been discussed for a long time. According to 1995 data, in the urban areas, women's labor force participation increases parallel to the increase in their education level, and the labor force participation rate for higher educated women reaches 71.1%. Obviously, this points to a distinct positive effect of higher education in women's employment and helps explain the relatively high rate of women's participation in the professions in Turkey. The labor participation rate for divorced women rises to 42.8%, whereas it falls down to 12.8% for married women.

(1) Underemployment: Comprises those who are employed but who work less than 40 hours.

TABLE 10: Employed Persons by Occupational Group (%)
(12 years old and over)

	October 1990		October 1995	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Scientific, technical, professional and related workers	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.5
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	0.3	3.4	0.8	3.0
Clerical and related workers	4.9	4.8	5.5	4.5
Commercial and sales workers	1.6	10.6	2.6	11.4
Service workers	2.5	10.3	3.0	9.2
Agricultural workers	77.1	33.1	75.1	36.1
Nonagricultural and related workers, transport, equipment operators and laborers	7.9	32.1	6.9	30.4

Source: Household Labor Force Survey, October 1990-1995 (SIS)

While 75.1% of the employed women in Turkey are agricultural workers and 6.1% are scientific, technical and related workers, this rate is only 0.8% for entrepreneurs, directors and high level administrators. However, the rise in the rate of scientific and technical workers from October 1990 to October 1995 is remarkable.

There are significant differences between men and women in their status of employment. While the proportion of those with the status of employer or self employed among women is 8.8%, this ratio rises to 40.7% for men. The percentage of female unpaid family workers is 67.5% whereas the same figure falls down to 13.9% for men.

The internal migration that has been going on in Turkey has a negative effect on women's labor force participation. According to 1990 data, only 25.9% of the women who migrated could participate in the labor force. This rate is too low with respect to the overall labor force participation rate of women in Turkey. The agriculture based structure of the female labor force is replaced by other sectors among women who have migrated.

TABLE 12: Employed Persons by Economic Activity and Employment Status (%) (12 years old and over)

	October 1990 Female	October 1990 Male	October 1995 Female	October 1995 Male
Employment Status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regular/casual employee	21.6	46.3	23.7	45.4
Employer/self employed	10.6	39.4	8.8	40.7
Unpaid family workers	67.8	14.4	67.5	13.9
Unpaid family workers in agriculture (%)	87.4	33.6	88.3	31.6
Employee in non-agricultural sector (%)	78.7	66.5	81.4	67.9
Economic Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	75.8	33.6	74.8	36.1
Industry	9.7	19.3	8.4	17.8
Services	14.5	47.1	16.8	46.1

Source: Household Labor Force Survey, October 1990-1995 (SIS)

The female labor force in Turkey is concentrated in the agricultural sector. According to October 1995 data, 74.8% of the employed women and only 36.1% of the employed men work in the agricultural sector. In non-agricultural sectors, the rates of female employment are 8.4% in industry and 16.8% in services, whereas the rates of male employment in these sectors are 17.8% and 46.1% respectively. While 88.3% of women employed in the agricultural sector are unpaid family workers, 81.4% of women who work in non-agricultural sectors are paid.

In the industry and services sectors, particularly in the informal sector, women and children are mostly employed deprived of all forms of social rights and social security. The determinative dimension of urban female employment is that women are employed in the informal sector to a large extent.

TABLE 13: Employed Persons by Location of the Work Place (%) (12 years old and over)

TOTAL	Female 100.0	Male 100.0
Field	74.8	35.5
Fixed/public	8.4	14.4
Fixed/private	13.1	38.4
Market place	0.1	0.7
Mobile/irregular place	0.9	10.8
At home	2.7	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1

Source: Household Labor Force Survey, October 1995 (SIS)

When women's employment rate according to the status of the work place is considered, it is seen that agricultural workers take the first place with 74.8%. The proportion of women who work in regular (public+private) work places is second with 21.5%, and the proportion of women who work at home follow with 2.7%.

The sectoral combination of employed persons affects the incomes of men and women as well. According to the 1987 Household Income and Consumptions Expenses Survey, the average income of working household members in agriculture (with 1987 prices) is 13,347 TL. for women and 160,997 TL. for men. In non-agricultural sectors it is 165,540 TL. for women and 215,371 TL. for men. The ratio of agricultural income to non-agricultural income for men is 74.75%, whereas the same ratio is 8.06% for women. In other words, **for every 100 TL. earned by men in the non-agricultural sector, 74.75 TL. are earned in the agricultural sector. For women for every 100 TL. earned in the non-agricultural sector, 8.06 TL. are earned in the agricultural sector.**

The State Institute of Statistics has completed the preparations for a project for a time use survey to measure and evaluate the unpaid household activities of women. The pilot study of the survey will begin in October 1996. When the survey is completed, gender based data will be compiled on the time consumed both by household and labor force market activities and the inclusion of unpaid activities of women in the gross national income will be ensured with the implementation of a new study.

As in all developing countries, the public sector in Turkey offers greater employment opportunities for women. Thus, female employees are concentrated in this sector. The distribution of female civil servants by years is shown in the below table.

TABLE 14: Number of Civil Servants

YEARS	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	RATE OF FEMALES(%)	RATE OF GENDER(%)(1)
1976	962,537	244,294	718,243	25.38	294.01
1978	1,038,777	277,622	761,155	26.73	274.17
1980	1,238,282	296,758	941,524	23.97	317.27
1982	1,294,418	318,470	975,948	24.60	306.45
1984	1,369,373	403,484	965,889	29.46	239.39
1986	1,248,823	333,526	915,297	26.71	274.43
1988	1,434,262	437,631	996,631	30.51	227.73
1990	1,112,263	337,596	774,667	30.35	229.47
1994 (2)	1,338,257	467,621	870,636	34.94	186.18

Source: Presidency of State Personnel, Results of the Public Personnel Survey (temporary)
(1) Rate of Gender: Number of men per 100 women working in the Public Sector.
(2) Results of the Public Personnel Survey compiled and published biennially by the Presidency of State Personnel was not published in 1992 due to inconsistent information compiled from the institutions.

The number of women who work in the public sector has increased in years. While the ratio of women among all public workers was 30.35% in 1990, this figure rose to 34.94% in 1994. The distribution of women working in the public sector according to services is as follows:

TABLE 15: Distribution of Public Workers According to Services

SERVICE CLASSES	FEMALE	%	MALE	%	TOTAL	TOTAL %	FEMALE %	MALE %
General Administration	102,266	34.26	196,275	65.74	298,541	22.31	21.87	22.54
Auxiliary Services	41,235	22.47	142,268	77.53	183,503	13.71	8.82	16.34
Religious Services	2,702	3.92	66,160	96.08	68,862	5.15	0.58	7.60
Security Services	3,508	3.02	112,658	96.98	116,166	8.68	0.75	12.94
Technical Services	1,113	9.78	10,268	90.22	11,381	0.85	0.24	1.18
Health Services	108,894	65.70	56,844	34.30	165,738	12.38	23.29	6.53
Education & Training Services	195,543	43.40	255,064	56.60	450,607	33.67	41.82	29.30
Legal Services	1,237	65.69	646	34.31	1,883	0.14	0.26	0.07
Civil Administration Services	11,123	26.75	30,453	73.25	41,576	3.11	2.38	3.50
TOTAL	467,621	34.94	870,636	65.06	1,338,257	100	100	100

Source: Presidency of State Personnel, Results of the Public Personnel Survey (temporary)

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When the distribution of female public workers according to services is considered, legal services take the first place with 65.9%, health services take the second place with 65.70%, and education and training services take the third place with 43.40%. The ratio for general administrative services is 34.26%.

When the distribution of female public workers according to age groups is considered, it is seen that they concentrate in the 24-35 age group. The proportion of working women in this age group is 57.68%.

When the distribution of female public workers according to educational status is considered, high school graduates is the most significant group with 43.65%. Two-year higher education graduates take the second place with 15.52%. 32.2% of the public workers who are engaged in graduate studies are women. This proves that the educational level of the female public workers is quite high.

The distribution of middle and high level administrators in the public sector is shown in the table below.

TABLE 16: Distribution of Middle and High Level Administrators
(General, Subsidiary and Private Budget Public Institutions and Organizations)

TITLE	FEMALE	%	MALE	%	TOTAL	TOTAL %	FEMALE %	MALE %
Undersecretary	1	2.38	41	97.62	42	0.16	0.01	0.21
Deputy Undersecretary	5	4.95	96	95.05	101	0.38	0.07	0.49
General Director	12	11.88	89	88.12	101	0.38	0.17	0.45
Chairperson	10	9.71	93	90.29	103	0.39	0.14	0.48
Vice Chairperson	6	7.79	71	92.21	77	0.29	0.09	0.36
Deputy General Director	58	14.39	345	85.61	403	1.52	0.82	1.76
Department Head	339	21.84	1,213	78.16	1,552	5.84	4.82	6.20
Department Director	1,262	17.21	6,071	82.79	7,333	27.57	17.95	31.03
Division Chief	5,339	31.62	11,546	68.38	16,885	63.48	75.92	59.01
TOTAL	7,032	26.44	19,565	73.56	26,597	100	100	100
GENERAL TOTAL	467,621	1.50	870,636	2.25	1,338,257			

Source: Presidency of State Personnel, Results of the Public Personnel Survey (temporary)

Among the women working in middle and high level administrative status 75.9% are division chiefs, 18% are department directors, 5.8% are department heads, and 1.5% are deputy general directors. The same ratios for men are 59%, 31%, 6.2% and 1.8% respectively.

The distribution of middle and high level administrators in the local administration is shown in the table below.

TABLE 17: Distribution of Middle and High Level Administrators
(Local Administrations)

TITLE	FEMALE	%	MALE	%	TOTAL	TOTAL %	FEMALE %	MALE %
Mayor	1	12.50	7	87.50	8	1.23	1.02	1.27
Deputy Mayor	2	9.52	19	90.48	21	3.23	2.04	3.44
Department Head	2	5.00	38	95.00	40	6.15	2.04	6.88
Department Director	14	5.93	222	94.07	236	36.31	14.29	40.22
Division Chief	79	22.90	266	77.10	345	53.08	80.61	48.19
TOTAL	98	15.00	552	84.92	650	100	100	100
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS GENERAL TOTAL	1,980	4.95	7,784	7.09	9,764	6.66		

Source: Presidency of State Personnel, Results of the Public Personnel Survey (temporary)

Among the women working in middle and high level administrative status in local administrations, 80.61% are division chiefs, 14.29% are department directors, 2.04% are department heads and deputy department heads, and 1.02% are mayors. The same rates for men are 48.19%, 40.22%, 3.44% and 1.27% respectively.

Among those who work in local administrations, 4.95% of women and 7.9% of men function as middle or high level administrators.

As mentioned before, although the women in the public sector are quite skilled in terms of level of education, the rate of women in administrative positions is very low.

Working women may enter the social security system when they are employed attached to one of the social security institutions (Social Insurance Institution (SII), The Pension Fund and the Social Security Organization for the Self-Employed (SSOSE). A significant part of the wage earners in manufacturing, industry and service sectors are under the social security program of Social Insurance Institution (SII). According to the 1994 SII records, the number of women within the SII is only 418,122. This figure demonstrates that the proportion of women within the total is only 10% (9.95%) (SII, 1994). The voluntary pension scheme offered to housewives by SSOSE remains limited due to reasons such as, high premiums, dependence on the husband for making the payments and lack of information. According to 1994 data, only 254,258 (9.42%) of the total 2,700,398 SSOSE pension scheme members were women. The Pension Fund, which is the social security institution that provides pension plans to civil servants, has the highest rate of women members. In 1994, among 1,896,000 members of the Pension Fund, 715,585 (38%) were women.

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(c) The right to free choice of professions and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;

As stated in Article 62 of the Platform of Action of the 4th World Conference on Women, various projects are implemented "by the Government" to;

(a) Enhance the access of disadvantaged women, including women entrepreneurs in rural, remote and urban areas to financial services through strengthening links between the formal banks and intermediary lending organizations, including legislative support, training for women and institutional strengthening for intermediary institutions with a view to mobilizing capital for those institutions and increasing the availability of credit;

(b) Encourage links between financial institutions and non-governmental organizations and support innovative lending practices, including those that integrate credit with women's services and training and provide credit facilities to rural women.

Nationally and internationally financed projects implemented either by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women or other public institutions and organizations in this framework are as follows:

1. Project on Employment and Training

The credit agreement on the "Project on Employment and Training" signed between the World Bank and the Government of Turkey was effected in 1993. The Project consists of 8 sub-units.

Financial dimension of the project;
Total credit value: is 114.4 million US Dollars.
World Bank credit : 67 million US Dollars
Contribution of the Turkish Government: is specified as 47.4 million US Dollars.

While the draft law prepared with the objective of attaining a contemporary structure for the Turkish Employment Institution modified the legal status of the Institution, this project was aimed at the modification of the technical infra-structure. Other organizations that implement the sub-units of the project together with the Turkish Employment Institution are State Institute of Statistics, DGSPW, and Commission of Vocational Standards.

Project on Employment and Training has 4 fundamental objectives:

1. To diversify employment services and enhance their effectiveness,

2. To enhance the employment of unemployed and unskilled labor force in productive jobs,

3. To improve the range of statistical studies directed to the labor force market and support the analysis of these data, and to ensure its dissemination in a wider sense to enhance the effectiveness of the labor force market decisions,

4. To develop women's employment in productive jobs and to reveal the barriers to women's participation in employment.

2. World Bank Women's Employment Promotion Project

The Project entitled Women's Employment Promotion (WEP) is one of the 8 sub-units of the Employment and Training Project, implemented by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women. The financial dimension of the project is 1.440 million US Dollars, of which 970,000 US Dollars is World Bank credit and 470,000 US Dollars is the contribution of the Government of Turkey. The duration of the Women's Employment Promotion unit is 4 years, and was inaugurated on March 28, 1994.

The objectives of the WEP unit are:

To compile necessary information and data to ensure better employment and vocational opportunities for women in all fields including those that are traditionally male dominated work fields and disseminate them. In order to achieve these objectives, the WEP unit continues its activities in three basic interrelated fields of activity. These fields are:

-Utilization of the Research Fund
-Organization of the Documentation Center
-Dissemination of Research Findings and Studies to Inform the Public.

Utilization of the Research Fund

The research issues of the project are determined by the Research Consultation Council (RCC) formed of 40 members including representatives of all sectors. 12 projects were selected in the first research bid held in the framework of the utilization of the research fund in 1995, and 11 projects have materialized the survey.

Distribution of these surveys with respect to issues is as follows:

A. 2 projects related to the Socio Cultural Dimensions of Urban Female Unemployment.

B. 1 project on the Evaluation of Labor Force Training and Vocational Rehabilitation Services Organized by the Employment Institution.

C. 2 projects on Rural Development Projects and Female Education Services.

D. 1 project on Formation of Female Employment in the Production of Ready Made Clothing.

E. 2 projects on Women in the Services Sector.

F. 4 projects on Gender Based Discrimination in Work Places.

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The follow-up of the 11 surveys implemented is realized by the evaluation of the project development reports. Six of the surveys in question that are completed, are listed below:

-Surveys on Gender Based Discrimination related to Banking, Health Sector Employees and Office/Sales Personnel,

-Socio Economic and Cultural Dimensions of the Problems on Women's Participation in the Work Life in Cities,

-The effect of Services Directed to Women's Education in the Izmir Region on the Employment of Women in the Rural Area,

-Participation of Rural Women in Employment: Evaluation of the Education Programs Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs and the World Bank.

The remaining five surveys are expected to be completed as of September 1996.

The members of the KEC gathered twice during 1995 to specify the fundamental fields and issues of second-group surveys to be inaugurated in 1996. The second-group surveys are listed below:

I. New Perspectives in Female Employment and Probable Demand for Female Labor Force.

II. Developing Strategies for the Implementation of Policies directed to Female Employment.

III. Education and Employment.

IV. Sectoral Surveys:
   a) Agricultural Sector
   b) Industrial Sector
   c) Services Sector
   d) Informal Sector.

The DGSFW has proposed 95 projects on the issues stated above. Evaluation of the bids and signing of the contracts with the undertakers are intended to be completed until August 1996, and the surveys are planned to be inaugurated in September 1996.

Documentation Center

Studies on the foundation of the "Documentation Center", which is structured within the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women and supported by the Project on Education and Employment, started in May 1994.

The objective of the Documentation Center is to become an information center serving researchers by establishing information centers, reference banks, libraries, archives and documentation center, rendering and arranging necessary information and documents in order to support scientific and academic studies and the basic principles, policies and plans to be formed on women's issues.

Books in Turkish and foreign languages, periodicals, the project reports prepared by the DGSFW, various national reports and papers submitted in conferences are collected in the Center. Clippings from the daily newspapers are compiled in files and

also transferred to computers to form the Database on Women's News. Audio and video cassettes of the meetings organized by the DGSPW are included in the collection as well.

In the arrangement of the collection and the database, the "classification scheme" based on key words of the Women's Thesaurus for subject titles and classification numbers was preferred by the Directorate General. As for the subject analysis of the reference materials and newspaper clippings, the Turkish translation of the key words in the Women's Thesaurus are used.

Studies on information exchange and cooperation with the national and international organizations and institutions, to submit the database to communication by means of Internet, and to be connected to the Internet Information Network in order to attain the information in the system. This way, "the constitution of an information and data bank to produce reference material on women in Turkey and the world" will be ensured as foreseen in the law of establishment of the DGSPW.

-Dissemination Activities

The dissemination of research findings, that will present programs to improve women's employment and to enhance their effectiveness and productivity in the framework of the Project for Employment and Education is targeted. The study pattern of the public information campaign is formed in this direction.

In this framework, publication of research findings, organization of panel discussions and conferences, spots in radio and television, informing the public by publishing brochures are targeted.

3. The National Program For the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development

The National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development became effective on February 18, 1993 after being published in the Official Gazette, as the common project of the United Nations Development Program and the Government of Turkey. The responsibility of the implementation of the 5 year project was given to the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women.

The fields of priority of the project were determined as preparation and implementation of programs by the Government for women's participation in development and benefit from the opportunities of development.

The fields of priority of the project, in general, be listed as follows:

- Integration of women's issues in development and sectoral plans to improve policies on women's participation in development,

* Systematic compilation of gender based statistical data to constitute a basis for the improvement of policies directed to enhance women's participation in development and formation of a gender differentiated database,

* Improvement of national mechanisms for the betterment of women's status in legal, economic and social fields and the strengthening of follow-up activities,

* Improvement of human resources by means of educational programs,

* Supporting research studies and pilot projects of non-governmental organizations and voluntary associations related to women.

In addition to these fields, the project has undertaken the function to store and disseminate research studies and publication on women's issues and submit them to users, to prepare guidance texts and handbooks to ensure an effective communication network between related organizations, and to transform all activities related to the project to written documents.

Aimed at ensuring the necessary technical and financial sources to the Government for the realization of these studies, the project has implemented the studies listed below:

Project on the Verbal History of Women: Implemented by the Foundation of Women's Library and Documentation Center, this project will be an important document to enlighten women's history by way of the interviews made with the women who lived at the wake of this century. These documents may be regarded as a beginning of "Women's History" in the country. Although they are not free for use at the moment due to secrecy demands of some of the women who participated in the verbal history interviews, the information acquired is targeted to be published in the future with new and enriching studies.

Female Entrepreneurs of the Small Business Organizations in the Tourism Sector: This research, implemented by a female academician in a holiday resort (Bodrum) aims at demonstrating, whether or not there are any differences in the role attitudes of women engaged in various fields of work, such as family boarding house management, souvenir goods production, laundry management, greengrocery, and manufacturing unfinished goods. According to the results of the research, female entrepreneurs of the small businesses in Bodrum have accepted the egalitarian role attitude more than expected.

Scanning and recording the News on Women that Appear in the Media: The project carried out by the Foundation of Women's Library and Documentation Center in 1993 supported by the National Program For the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development, has studied the effects of the political composition that changed after the March 27 elections on women's lives.

Effects of Technological Developments on Women's Employment in Industry: The project was carried out in 1993 by a female academician in two textile, two television and one telecommunication firms in which women were employed intensively, and was aimed at revealing the effects of technological changes that occurred in electronics industries, on women's employment and the role of sexist ideologies on women's employment. It provided new data on possible measures to be taken in order to ensure that technological developments have a positive effect on women's employment and women's participation in national economy.

There Are Women: The documentary film prepared in 1995 with the support of the National Program For the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development, was based on the transformation that Turkish women has gone through since the period of reforms (Tanzimat). Production of the documentary film was supported with the objective of creating a wide variety of visual materials on women's history in Turkey, and was shown in the 4th World Conference on Women.

Establishment of a Perpetual Shopping Center for Selling Victuals for Low Income Urban and Rural Women: Implemented by a women's foundation, this pilot project aims at establishing a shopping center for women of the low income group who live in the shantytowns of Istanbul, selling natural victuals prepared by the rural women living in various regions of Anatolia. In this framework, the project aimed at evaluating the handwork labor of the rural women from five provinces and provide them means to generate income, was completed and the shopping center was opened in Istanbul on November 30, 1995.

The projects carried on within the context of the National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development, may be summarized as follows:

A Pilot Application Project for the Evaluation of Paid Home Production: The pilot project, implemented by two academicians of the Marmara University, aims at organizing and rationalizing the economic activities of women in the shantytowns of Istanbul who work in informal, low-income, insecure jobs such as manufacture of unfinished goods, piecework, domestic services, etc. interrupted due to various reasons; creating employment opportunities for women who desire to work in these kind of jobs; uniting women to establish organizations to increase the income generated by these jobs, and ensuring to turn them into more secure and perpetual jobs as possible.

Profile of the Female Unionist in Turkey: Implemented by a female unionist and an academician, the research is aimed at gathering information as to find out what can be done to bring up new female unionists in a field such as unionism in which women's participation is hindered. After the research is completed, it will be submitted to the users in the DGSPW Documentation Center.

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* The Ankara University, Women's Studies Center applies training programs for women's commissions of unions and political parties under the framework of the Protocol for the Development and Support of Short-Term Educational Programs signed between the Center and the DGSPW under the National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development of the Turkish Government and UNDP. These educational programs are aimed at raising awareness among women related to the difficulties they encounter in active participation in political life; the necessity of their participation in the political life; becoming members of the trade unions in order to be effective in the prevention of discrimination they have to face in their worl lives and taking place in the union administration. In addition, issues such as sensitivity to women's problems, gender discrimination in law and egalitarian solutions, mass media and images of women, and current economic problems are included in these programs.

Since in the short-term educational programs, active participation of women is often hindered due to the brevity of the training courses and the multiplicity of the issues covered in the Women's Studies Center (WSC) has developed a program entitled "Program for Self-Help Against Sexism" with the understanding that "education should be a transformation process rather than an information transfer". Described as "gender training" in the international literature, this program aims at developing women's skills in problem defining, self-expression in a group and initiative-taking. The program was implemented in a voluntary women's association and the women's commission of a political party. In these cases, it contributed to the transformation of the relation among women and improved the desire and resoluteness to set common targets and work together.

The Center prepared an educational program directed to public workers for the first time in 1996, entitled "Our Friend at the Police Station". The objective of the program was to raise sensitivity among the law enforcement officers who also serve women subjected to domestic violence, and to modify the police station/police officer image that prevents the victims of violence from applying to law enforcement. In the evaluation at the end of the program applied to the police officers who work in Ankara, it was revealed that the program implemented to raise sensitivity towards domestic violence did not lead to a significant transformation on its own, without increasing the number of supportive institutions.

The Ankara University WSC has started the Graduate Program on Women's Studies in February 1996 with 12 students.

* The Middle East Technical University has established the Gender and Women's Studies Graduate Program in 1994 attached to the Institute of Social Sciences with the objective of contributing to the improvement of education and research in Turkey in the fields of gender roles and women's studies. The program also aims to train informed and sensitive sectors on

gender and women's problems and to the creation and/or enhancement of general social awareness and sensitivity on gender roles, equality between gender groups and women's issues. The program is supported by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women within the framework of the Government of Turkey UNDP National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development.

The METU Gender and Women's Studies Graduate Program offers graduate studies to over 40 students. In July 1995, the first graduating students from this program have received the first Gender and Women's Studies degrees in the Turkish Higher Education System. In addition to the compilation of articles on various subjects related to gender as instructional materials, four research studies are conducted by the assistance of graduate students and under the coordination of the academicians in the program. The research studies entitled "The Patterns of Female Solidarity in Patrilineal Societies", "Women and Development Project Directed to Village Tourism", "Small Business Managed by Women" and "Family Structures and Women's Role" will be submitted to the users at the DGSPW Documentation Center.

* The Istanbul University, Women's Research and Education Center (WREC) established in 1990, has organized serial public conferences each year to keep the women's point of view and the equality consciousness always on the agenda and held campaigns such as "Amendment of the Civil Code" that received mass support.

The Women's Research and Education Center carries on the Graduate Program on Women's Studies that was started in the 1993-1994 academic year with 15 students. The Women's Studies Review comprising articles on gender and various women's issues, is published yearly.

The Istanbul University, Women's Research and Education Center (WREC) is also carrying on a program for the women's commissions of certain political parties and voluntary women's associations, entitled "Social Position of Women and Citizenship Consciousness", within the framework of the protocol, signed with the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women on the support of short-term education programs. The program includes training on issues such as women's political, economic, legal, etc. problems and women's rights.

* Established in 1994 attached to the Cukurova University, the Women's Issues Research and Implementation Center (WIRIC) aims at training women in various political parties, trade unions and voluntary women's associations their legal rights, improve women's consciousness and inform them on how to create favorable public opinion on their problems. This Center also operates under the framework of the "Protocol for the Development and Support of Short-Term Educational Programs" signed with the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women under the Government of Turkey-UNDP National Program for the Enhancement of Women's Integration in Development.

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4. Micro Enterprises Project

The Micro Enterprises Project, which is a research project, has been implemented with the 332,000 US Dollar donation provided by the Japanese Grant Fund through the World Bank to the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women in 1993 and was conducted between January and November 1995.

The objectives of the Micro Enterprises Project were:

- To study the Turkish banking sector and credit policies as to whether any restrictions relating to women exist, and to develop suggestions,

- To review the structure of organizations that will improve women's unity and women's entrepreneurship in the country and to evaluate the conditions of these groups to mediate in providing and using financial and other economic support systems,

- To mobilize savings, including women's savings and the examination of women's credit demands, developing suggestions to enhance their best use.

Significant discoveries have been made about small entrepreneurship as a result of the research project. These are:

- The distribution of female and male entrepreneurs by age demonstrates a normal curve, however women are concentrated in 26-40 age group (52.7%).

-Education level of female entrepreneurs is low.

-The sectoral distribution of female entrepreneurs is as follows: 35.5% in commerce, 36.8% in manufacturing and 27.7% in the services sector.

-63.9% of the micro enterprises established in the past five years belong to women.

-The greatest problem in establishing a small business is financial difficulties (43.9% for women, 51.3% for men).

-64% of female entrepreneurs and 86% of male entrepreneurs are covered by social security.

-The results of the research demonstrated that 90.9% of those covered by the social security system are university graduates whereas 26.7% are uneducated.

It was determined that the fundamental problem in the shortage of financial services is not the inadequacy of funds in the system, but the difficulties encountered by small businesses, and particularly those owned by women in using these services. Halkbank and Vakifbank are the banks that give special credits for women. Most important difficulties that women encounter are collateral security and need to get their husbands' permission to apply for credits, although it is not a legal obligation. Moreover, the research findings specified that:

-14.7% of women have applied for credits and 77.9% of those who applied received credits,

-32.6% of the entrepreneurs acquired capitals from informal sources.

The suggestions offered in the final report are as follows:

-As unemployment is an urban phenomenon in Turkey, and as communication and transportation costs are high in the rural area due to the low population density, the preliminary stages of the project to be implemented on small entrepreneurship should concentrate in urban areas,

-The Halkbank credits may be modified in order to further extend credit services to small businesses. In this framework, a continuous revolving credit fund mechanism should be established for the small businesses with the mediation of a permanent and self-sufficient fund and the rate of interest charged to this fund should be equal to the interest rates in the market,

-Developing a program to encourage commercial banks to give credits or establishing the credit unity system which is a universally applied model.

-Furthermore, establishment of a small business management fund and a foundation outside the banking system, formation of a powerful NGO, and strengthening of credit and guarantee cooperatives are among alternatives expected to be successful.

The results of the research will be publicized by means of seminars, workshop studies, etc.

5. Project on Vocational Orientation and Employment of Young Girls and Women

This is a project inaugurated in 1991 by the Turkish Employment Organization and UNICEF. The objectives of the project are:

-To strengthen the social status of young girls and women, and to develop their skills in contemporary and public fields outside their traditional professions;

-To acquire a job for all the young girls and women who complete the courses and to ensure them social security and adequate wages;

-To ensure the informing of young girls and women of the industrializing areas on their needs in daily life, such as mother and child health, nutrition, family planning, cleanness, hygiene and citizenship;

-To establish cooperatives to market the products produced in the courses;

-To ensure cooperation with persons and organizations that will assist the conveyance of the messages related to the subject to the public.

With the belief that vocational training is a significant means to promote women's status in rural and urban areas in Turkey, the Turkish Employment Organization has organized 179 courses directed to a total of 3,673 women with the support of UNICEF between 1991-1995, with the objective of training the unskilled female labor force registered to itself in any vocation parallel to the needs of the market and converting them into a skilled labor force so as to ensure women to take part in the work life. The students were provided from among the unskilled

workers registered to the Turkish Employment Organization, and by the promotion studies conducted by the cooperating entrepreneur firms in the region.

6. Labor Force Training Courses:

One of the activities included in the program for the "Developing Employment and Prevention of Unemployment" inaugurated in 1988 by the Turkish Employment Organization, is the labor force training courses. The Organization has organized a total of 5,193 courses directed to 90,707 students in 130 different branches of vocations between 1988 and 1995. 59.11% of the students that participated in these courses were women.

(d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work:

Article 26 Paragraph 3 of the Labor Code, introduces the rule of "equal pay for equal work" by stating that "Different wages cannot be paid to male and female workers solely because of their sex, if they are working in the same organization, with the same qualifications and equal productivity. Provisions contrary to this clause cannot be included in the collective bargaining agreements and/or employment contracts".

In addition to the right to work, the national legislation secures the right to organize, in other words the right to unionize for those who work by the Labor Code. However, an issue to be dwelt on is that women show less interest in unionization than men. There are many assertions as to the reasons of this situation. Part of the reasons are related to women, and part of them are related to the unions. The reasons related to women may be listed as, that they get higher satisfaction from their work, they work in low status jobs and their domestic responsibilities. The reasons related to the unions may be summarized as that they are male-dominated organizations.

Women's participation in the labor force in the country, has been different from men for a long time as in every country (including developed countries).The same inclination was observed in unionization. When the present situation is considered, the rate of unionization among female wage earners is lower than men.

However, as a result of the developments experienced in time, particularly the expansion of the services sector and the increase in the female labor force, led the unions to regard women's from a different perspective. A new perspective, more sensitive to women's problems was formed, and this sensitivity accelerated every day. At present, women's integration with the unions is among the basic objectives and activities of the unions. The present situation related to unionization in Turkey is shown in the table below.

TABLE 18: Number of Workers and Union Members in Public and Private Organizations by Gender

Organization		Total No. of Workers	Number of Union members	Rate of Unionization
WOMEN	Public	71,086	44,640	62.80
	Private	339,082	116,478	34.35
	Total	410,168	161,118	39.28
MEN	Public	912,151	1,065,019	116.76
	Private	2,650,987	1,469,490	55.43
	Total	3,563,138	2,534,509	71.13
TOTAL	Public	983,237	1,109,659	112.864
	Private	2,990,069	1,585,968	53.04
	Total	3,973,306	2,695,627	67.84

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Labor Statistics, No.19, January 1996.

Note: Article 24 of the Law numbered 2821 states that, if the union member worker is temporarily unemployed his membership will not be affected; Article 25 of the same Law states that the membership of a union member worker who withdraws from the union will be continued for a month. Therefore, the membership of those workers who quit their jobs does not end, and the number of union members may occur as more than the total number of workers.

As can be seen in the Table, the number of union member women is low due to their limited participation in the work life. The total number of union members in Turkey is 2,695,627. However, only 161,118 of them are women. 44,640 of union member women work in the public sector and 116,478 work in the private sector.

(e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;

The Social Insurance Institution Law enacted in 1965, the Civil Servants Law enacted in 1950, and the Law for Social Security Organization for the Self-Employed (SSOSE) covering Tradesmen, Craftsmen and Other Self-Employed, enacted in 1971, recognize the right for social security in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and other incapacity to work.

Social security legislation does not make any gender based discrimination with regard to access to such social insurance, or salaries serving as the basis for the insurance premiums, or premium rates, or premium collecting conditions, as well as in the risks and allowances provided to the insured persons.

Article 188 of the Civil Servants Law states that: "The employer is responsible for the social security of the civil servants pertaining to sickness, maternity and vocational disabilities resulting from the on-the-job accidents, plus provide the health insurance for the spouse, mother, father and children under age in case of sickness and maternity."

Article 202 of the same law states that the family allowance shall definitely be paid to the spouse of the civil servant who is not working and for money in anyplace and also to each of the children in the same situation, but family allowance shall not be paid for more than two children.

According to the Social Security Law, any women who pay social insurance premiums for 15 years are entitled to old age insurance if she is 50 years old. In addition, women who pay insurance premiums for 20 years are entitled to retirement.

Housewives may obtain a voluntary insurance through a written application to SSOSE.

The "Social Security Law for the Self-Employed who Work on Their Own Account in Agriculture" was enacted to ensure social security allowances to the self-employed who work on their own account in the agricultural sector in case of invalidity, old age and death. According to this law, those who are not attached to any social security institution, who are men over 22 years of age, or women over 22 years of age and act as the head of the family, are included within the social security system. The condition for women stated as "acting as the head of the family" constitutes the greatest barrier to women's inclusion in the social security system.

The article added in 1987, included women over 50 and men over 55 years of age at the date the law was effected, to the voluntary insurance scheme.

The allowances paid within the framework of the Law numbered 2926 are invalidity, old age and death allowances.

(f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction;

According to Article 68 of the Labor Code, "it is forbidden to employ any men under 18 years of age and also women of any age in works like mining, cable-laying, sewage system, tunnel construction and other underground work and underwater operations".

Article 69 of the Law basically forbids the employment of men under 18 years of age and women of all ages in the night shifts of industrial organizations. However, it is foreseen that, women over 18 years of age will be permitted to work in the night shifts, if required by the characteristic of the work, in the framework of a special regulation that will be prepared in common by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The regulation "Conditions for Employing Women at Night Shifts in the Industry" prepared in accordance with this article was effected in 1973.

Article 78 of the Law specifies the kinds of work that will be considered heavy duty and dangerous, and foresees that a regulation will be prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Ministry of Health to specify the kinds of heavy duty and dangerous works that women and children over 16 but under 18 years of age may be employed.

The Regulation on Heavy Duty and Dangerous Works, effected in accordance with the article mentioned above, prohibits the employment of women in works not marked with a (K) in the supplementary list of the regulation.

As to the work hours, there is no discrimination between men and women. The maximum weekly working hours is 45 hours. (Article 61/1475)

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;

Article 70 of the Labor Code, states that "it is prohibited to keep the female employees at work 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth, for a total period of 12 weeks". Moreover, "the worker will be entitled to an unpaid leave of 6 months after maternity leave, upon her request, which is not taken into consideration in the calculation of paid annual leave".

According to Article 51 Paragraph B of the same Law, the period not worked before and after birth as required by Article 70, will be considered as worked in the calculation of the annual paid leave.

(b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;

According to Article 70 of the Labor Code, it is up to the employer to continue paying salaries to the women employees who are on maternity leave before and after birth. In this case, the compulsory payment responsibility is given to the Social Insurance Institution by the Social Security Law. According to the Law, the insured women who paid premiums for a minimum of 90 to 120 days, during the previous year, shall be covered by maternity insurance. (Article 48)

Female insurance holders that have already paid maternity premiums for at least 120 days, are paid temporary physical invalidity allowance for each day of the maternity leave they use before and after birth.

Similarly, the Civil Servants Law comprises a clause stating that "Female civil servants shall be entitled to a maternity leave of 3 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth" (Article 104). Following the use of the maternity leave, the female civil servant is entitled one and a half hours a day of nursing break for a period of 6 months. In addition, a female civil servant may, if she requests, be entitled to an unpaid leave for a period of 12 months after delivery.

(c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;

The regulation on the "Conditions of Work for Pregnant or Nursing Workers and Nursing Rooms and Day Nurseries", which was prepared under Article 81 of the Labor Code, duly covers the following provisions:

Prohibition of Employment:

Article 3: It is prohibited to keep the female employees at work during the 12 weeks period of 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth.

Medical Examination Leaves of the Pregnant Workers:

Article 4: If requested during the first three months of their pregnancy, the female workers can be forwarded to medical examination and treated by the physicians of the work place, industrial health clinics and in the absence of these by the health facilities and physicians, health units of the Social Insurance Institution, and government or municipal physicians.

Working Conditions for Nursing Women:

Article 5: If the nursing women can be employed in jobs which are determined as suitable for women according to the "Regulations on Heavy Duty and Dangerous Works", only at the end of 6 weeks after birth and upon a medical report indicating there are no health obstacles because of her condition.

Nursing Break:

Article 6: The nursing mothers are entitled to a nursing break twice a day for 45 minutes before and after regular breaks, granted by Article 64 of the Law in order to nurse their babies younger than one year old.

Establishment of Nursing Rooms and Day Nurseries (Articles 7, 8):

Article 7: Work places employing between 100 to 150 women workers have to establish nursing rooms and day nurseries.

According to Article 204, "Civil servants become entitled to the family or children's allowance as of the beginning of the first month following marriage or birth."

Article 205 states that the family allowance paid to the civil servant is ceased upon the death of the spouse or divorce.

According to Article 206, the allowance for children is ceased when:

1. Offspring get married,

2. Offspring finish 18 years of age (subject to the continuation thereof until 25 years of age for girls who are married or for offspring of both sexes until 25 if they continue their higher education or have health problems to the extent that they are unable to work but provided that the situation is substantiated by a medical report),

3. Offspring are involved in commercial activities on their own or are employed by real or legal persons in return for personal interests (except for those who work during school holidays during their education),

4. Offspring receive a scholarship or continue their education with the support of the State.

According to the same law, civil servants are entitled to a birth allowance. If both the mother and the father are civil servants, this allowance is then granted to the father only. However, if the birth occurs during the separation period allowed by the Court, the allowance is shall be granted to the mother.

(d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.

According to the Labor Code women workers benefit from special protective clauses granted for pregnant, nursing women and mothers along with general protective clauses recognized for all workers.

3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

another barrier that detains women from work life is child care. However, this is not only a responsibility of women, but should be shared by the family and the State. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women continues its studies to make necessary legal and administrative arrangements to provide solutions on this issue as well as other problem fields.

In this context, the amendments proposed by the "Draft Law to Rearrange Maternity Leaves of Working Women" prepared and carried on by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women are as follows:

The paid leave of 3 weeks before birth is raised to 6 weeks, and the paid leave of 6 weeks after birth is raised to 12 weeks. Following this period, upon their request, the mother and the father will be granted an unpaid leave of 6 months in two respective periods.

If the mother does not request an unpaid leave, she will be granted a nursing break of one and a half hours each day for four and a half months, following the end of the paid maternity leave.

The unpaid leave is restricted to 2 children, children born before the draft law is effected will be excluded from this number.

With the amendment made in the law, the equivalent and difference of the deduction made relating to the unpaid leave is suggested to be paid to the Pension Fund of Civil Servants by the institutions of those concerned.

The equivalent of the deduction and the difference of the pay increase of those workers who are on an unpaid maternity leave on the date this law is effected, will be paid to the Pension Fund of Civil Servants by the institutions starting from the date the law is effected.

Those women who were granted an unpaid maternity leave before, but could not pay the deductions relating to this period for various reasons, will be granted the right to debit them.

In Article 17 Paragraph 1/a of the Labor Code, it is stated that, exclusive of the reasons stated, in case of pregnancy and maternity, the employer has the right to terminate a female worker's contract without notice at the end of the paid maternity leave specified as 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth. Obviously against the female workers, this situation is rearranged in the draft law prepared. Hence, according to the amendment made in the Labor Code, the contract of the female worker who is granted a leave due to pregnancy or maternity, and the male worker who is granted a leave due to maternity, will not be terminated during the period they are on leave.

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Moreover, Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 70 of the Labor Code are amended and certain paragraphs are added to follow Paragraph 4. Hence, it is prohibited to keep the female worker at work during the 18 weeks period of 6 weeks before and 12 weeks after birth. It is suggested that, following the 12 week period after birth, upon their request, the female worker who has given birth and her spouse will be granted an unpaid leave of 6 months in the respective periods.

Besides, the traditional division of labor in the society exhibits a situation against women, restricting even eliminating their personal connections relating to the work life. With the awareness of the significance of social support in making the work life more attractive, the DPSM has revised the "Regulation on the Conditions of Work for Pregnant or Nursing Workers and Nursing Rooms and Day Nurseries". According to this study, it is suggested that the obligation of the employers to give social services support in work places employing 100-150 female workers be changed to "100-150 workers".

In order to consult on both studies, the institutions and organizations concerned were contacted. However, upon the negative opinion stated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, a new application was made to the Ministry indicating the reason and significance of the issue.

It cannot be said that the laws that regulate the work life in the country, provide job security to the workers in its true sense. For this reason, the "Job Security Draft Bill" prepared by revising some articles of the Labor Code and the Trade Unions Code by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, with the objective of balancing the mutual interests of workers and employers and providing job security to workers and trade union administrators, was submitted to the TBNA by the Prime Ministry on April 14, 1995. However, as it became null with the beginning of the new legislative period, it was returned to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on March 28, 1996. Evaluation studies on the draft bill are being carried on by the Ministry in question.

The draft bill obliges the employer to express a justified reason for the termination of the contract and to state it clearly and categorically in the notice of termination. In case of an objection as to the "justifiability" of the reason stated, the court will evaluate and if the termination is found unjustifiable, may rule for return of the worker to work. In the existence of certain conditions, however, the court may rule for an indemnity on the part of the employer, instead of returning the worker to work.

The aforementioned draft bill is a contemporary regulation in accordance with the ILO standards and was prepared in the direction of ILO Convention No.158.

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ARTICLE 12

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

I. EXISTING SITUATION

Structure of the Population

Sixty-two percent of Turkey's population constitutes of children between the ages of 0-14 and women between the ages of 15-49. Women between the ages of 15-49 form 25% of the population and reach approximately 13 million. Thus, women's issues affect the social life of the country.

Women have a higher life expectancy at birth. However, compared to developed countries where gender groups get equal services, the life expectancy levels at birth for both genders in Turkey are considerably lower. Estimated life expectancy at birth in 1996 is 65.9 years for men and 70.5 years for women.

Marriage

The age of first marriage is a significant determinant of fertility. 96% of the women get married until they reach their thirties, and 1% of women have never married by the end of their reproductive period.

The median age at first marriage is 19. Overall, a steady increase is observed in the median age at first marriage. The median age at first marriage among women age 25-29 is 20 years, compared to 18.3 years among women age 45-49.

The median age at first marriage varies by place of residence, region, and level of education. Women living in Eastern Anatolia marry nearly 2 years earlier than women living in the West. There is a 5 year difference in the median age at first marriage between women who never attended school and those who completed at least secondary level education.

Fertility

The fertility rates are 4.3 for 1978, 3.0 for 1988 and 2.7 for 1993. Age specific fertility rates show a typical skewed distribution towards younger ages. The highest fertility rate is observed for the age group 20-24.

There are marked regional differences in fertility rates. Fertility rate is highest in Eastern Anatolia (4.4 children per woman) and lowest in Western Anatolia (2.0 children per woman). Fertility varies widely by urban/rural residence. Women living in rural areas will have at least one child more than women living in urban areas.

Fertility levels vary significantly by level of education. Women who have no education have at least one child more than women who have primary education, and 2.5 children more than women with at least secondary level education.

Fertility Preferences

More than two thirds of currently married women do not want to have any more children and 14 percent want to delay their next birth for at least two years.

If all unwanted births were avoided, a Turkish woman would have an average of 1.8 births, which is approximately one child lower than the rate calculated from the 1993 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) findings.

The gap between wanted fertility and actual fertility varies by place of residence and region. It is highest among rural women (1.1 children) and among women living in the Eastern region (2.1 children).

Twenty percent of the births in the five years preceding the 1993 TDHS survey were not wanted and 12% of them were unplanned.

When asked about how many children they would like to have if they could live their lives over and choose exactly, women report an average ideal family size of 2.4 children.

Health Issues of Women

In Turkey, although access to and utilization of health facilities vary according to age, residence, region and socio-economic factors, women apply to physicians more often than men. The rate of going to physician differs according to the level of education.

TABLE 19: Application to a Physician in a Year by Age and Gender (1992) (%)

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-6	3.38	2.42	2.90
7-14	1.06	1.17	1.11
15-44	1.54	2.74	2.21
44-64	3.09	4.48	3.83
64+	4.16	4.50	4.34
TOTAL	2.10	2.75	2.44

As can be seen in the table above, women in general, apply to physicians more than men. However, during the early childhood period boys are taken to physicians more than girls. Moreover, women apply to physicians during their reproductive period more than men of the same age group. Nevertheless, these rates are quite low, compared to developed countries.

The rate of application to a physician in a year according to the level of education and gender is shown in the table below.

TABLE 20: Application to a Physician in a Year by Level of Education and Gender (1992) (%)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No diploma	2.38	2.88	2.69
Primary School	1.56	2.28	1.94
Secondary School	1.41	2.93	1.99
High School	1.63	4.08	2.64
Higher Education	2.92	5.84	3.94
TOTAL	2.10	2.75	2.44

As can be seen in the table, women of higher education level form the group who apply to physicians most frequently.

As regards 1994, the proportion of population covered by social security programs in Turkey is 80.6%, and the proportion of population covered by health insurance is 64.2%. According to 1995 data, 74.8% of the women employed (30.7% of the women in working period) work in the agricultural sector and 88.3% of them are unpaid family workers. In this respect, a great majority of the female population is dependent upon men in terms of social security and health insurance.

TABLE 21: Application to a Physician in a Year by Type of Health Insurance and Gender (1992) (%)

TYPE OF INSURANCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
None	1.32	1.79	1.57
Civil Servant	2.95	3.48	3.24
Pension Fund	3.55	5.43	4.59
SII	3.04	4.08	3.59
SSOSE	2.05	2.45	2.26
Ministry of National Defence	3.25	4.08	3.68
Special Funds	2.27	3.06	2.66
Private Health Insurance	5.07	1.96	3.32
Other	2.89	2.45	2.69
TOTAL	2.10	2.75	2.44

According to a survey conducted in 1983, maternal mortality rate is 132 per 100 thousand in Turkey. This rate is estimated to be approximately 100 per 100 thousand at present.

Scanning of women over 50 years of age and young women of the high-risk group by mammography, increases the possibility of early detection of tumors and reduces the deaths due to breast cancer by 20-30%. Early detection of the cancer of cervix, which constitutes 12% of all the deaths due to cancer, by the Pap-Smear test, has reduced deaths due to the cancer of the cervix almost by 50% during the past 40 years.

In Turkey, approximately 2,000 women die every year due to pregnancy, delivery and confinement. When the distribution of maternal deaths is considered, it is observed that the percentage of toxemia related to pregnancy and confinement is 41%. This percentage is 19.9% for haemorrhagia, 5.5% for infections, 8.6% for unknown reasons, and 25% for other complications. These causes can be prevented to a great extent by the prevention of risky and unwanted pregnancies. According to the results of the 1993 TDHS, 68% of the pregnancies that occurred during the past 5 years had at least one risk factor.

In Turkey country, 8% of the adolescents of 17 years of age, 15% of 18 years of age and 23% of 19 years of age have either given birth or pregnant to their first child.

When the indicators of maternal health is considered, it is seen that 62% of women have received prenatal care from a trained health personnel during their pregnancies. Prenatal care has started before the fifth month of the pregnancy in more than half of the live births. Women's receiving a tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy is not very common. 16% of women received one dose of tetanus toxoid injection, whereas 26% received two or more doses. 1993 TDHS reveals that 60% of deliveries have been performed in a health facility. However, in

home deliveries, the probability of delivery without the presence of a trained health personnel is higher.

50% of non-pregnant women and 2/3 of pregnant women have anaemia due to iron deficiency.

In Turkey, it was confirmed that a total of 531 people was infected by HIV/AIDS from October 1985 to end of April 1996. 199 of them are AIDS cases, and 332 are HIV carriers. The infection trend shows a slow but regular increase since 1990s. While 14% of all cases and carriers are of foreign nationality, 14% of the infected Turkish citizens have relations abroad.

Sexual intercourse is the cause of more than half of the HIV transmission in Turkey. The rate of transmission by sexual intercourse between men and women is 40%. The second cause of transmission is injection of narcotic drugs.

Turkey has entered a period of the birth of AIDS infected infants after the first infected baby was discovered in 1993. In order to prevent the increase in the number of infants born of infected mothers, HIV tests are suggested to families before and during pregnancy.

When the gender distribution is considered, it is seen that one woman is infected for every four men. It is estimated that the 30-34 age group is affected at most, and that they are most infected at around the age 25.

Family Planning

Education, training and application services on family planning are being implemented universally by the Ministry of Health in accordance with the Family Planning Law numbered 2827 effected in 1983.

The services rendered in the framework of the law mentioned above and the law numbered 557 effected in 1965 are:

-Liberation of information and education services related to contraceptive methods in the country,

-Liberation of distribution, sales and application of modern contraceptive methods (such as IUD, pill, condom),

-Permission to induced abortions and voluntary surgical sterilization due to medical and eugenic reasons.

The new services introduced by the law mentioned above are as follows:

-Voluntary termination of pregnancies up to 10 weeks,

-Liberation of voluntary surgical sterilization (in both males and females) as a method of preventing unwanted pregnancies,

-Introduction of the uterus evacuation system through menstrual regulation and also vasectomy by trained practitioners under the supervision of specialist doctors,

-Authorization extended to physicians and other health personnel for the application of family planning methods and thus dissemination of such methods to the rural areas,

-Emphasis on the necessity of inter-sectoral cooperation and harmony for successful family planning activities.

The Ministry of Health implements these functions with the cooperation of all public institutions and organizations, related professional organizations, private and voluntary organizations.

Knowledge on family planning is almost universal. 99% of married women are familiar with at least one method. The pill and IUD are known by more than 95% of married women.

63% of married women in Turkey use one method of contraception. Among users, the majority of women are users of a modern method. One in five currently married women (19%) are using the IUD. The condom is the second most popular modern method and it is used by 7% of married women. However, withdrawal is the most popular method among currently married women with 26%.

There are marked differences in the level of modern contraceptive use by residence and region. Urban women are considerably more likely to be using a modern method than rural women. The proportions using modern methods are highest in the Western, Southern, Central regions (37%), and lowest in the Eastern region (26%).

Use of contraception is closely associated with level of education. Almost half of the women with secondary or more education use a modern contraceptive method, compared to 36% of women with primary education and 26% of women with no education.

12% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning. This group includes women who are not using any contraceptive method, but who want to stop childbearing (8%), and those who want to wait two years or more before their next birth (4%).

Public sector sources in the provision of modern contraceptive services are used slightly more than private sector sources. Overall, 55% of users of modern methods relied on a public sector provider.

Government primary health care centers and pharmacies are the two main sources for users of family planning methods.

Abortions

The law numbered 2827 has legalized the voluntary termination of pregnancies not exceeding 10 weeks, in order to prevent primitive means of abortion and to reduce the number of maternal deaths caused by these methods. However induced abortion is not accepted as a family planning method in Turkey and is regarded as the ultimate measure for the prevention of unwanted pregnancies in healthy conditions.

A slight decline in the rate of abortions is observed since 1990. However, the reason of this decline is induced abortions rather than the use of primitive methods.

The induced abortion rate for the year preceding 1993 TDHS is 18 per 100 pregnancies. The rate shows a decreasing trend in recent years.

Abortion rates show some variation between regions. One in four pregnancies in the Western region is terminated with an abortion whereas in the East this figure is less than 1 in 10 pregnancies.

The main reason for having an induced abortion is the desire to stop childbearing (58%), followed by socio-economic reasons (17%) and the recommendation of the physician (12%).

Most of the induced abortions are performed within the legal and safe time of pregnancy. However, 12% are performed beyond the legal limits.

The majority of induced abortions are performed by private physicians (67%), followed by those performed in government hospitals (27%). Only 3% of the abortions are performed in unhealthy conditions.

39% of women do not use any modern methods in the month following the induced abortion, whereas 27% of women use the withdrawal method.

Infant and Child Mortality

For the five years preceding 1993 TDHS, the infant mortality rate is 53 per thousand live births. In the same period, the mortality rate for children less than 5 years of age is 61 per thousand. Infant and child mortality have rapidly declined in the past decade. Although the infant mortality rate declined from 092% in 1978 and 081.5% in 1988 to 052.6% in 1993, it is still high. The decline in infant mortality is 35% in the last 10 years.

A gender analysis of infant mortality reveals that male babies have a higher level of death. This is a biologically expected result. In 1989, this rate was 065.1% for male infants and 059.3% for female infants. Moreover, there is a significant regional variation by locality. Infant mortality rates in urban

areas is 044%, and 065.4% in rural areas. While the infant mortality rate for female infants is 069.14% in rural areas, it is 047.78% in urban areas, 049.39% in the Western and 078.83% in Eastern regions.

Child mortality between the ages 1 and 4, shows differences for boys and girls. Average child mortality rates were 023.7% in 1983, 016.8% in 1988 and 008.8 in 1993.

The survival chance of a child is closely related to his/her mother's level of education. Children of mothers with no education experience over 1.6 times the level of infant mortality compared to mothers who have at least completed primary school.

The probability of dying is considerably higher for infants born after a short birth interval (less than two years after a preceding birth). For these children, mortality risks are 3.2 times higher than children born after an interval of 4 years or more.

II. PROGRAMS BEING IMPLEMENTED

As routine services related to maternal health, such as pregnancy tests, follow-up of pregnant women, performing deliveries in health facilities and with the assistance of trained health personnel, prenatal and postnatal care and family planning services, and to child health such as neonatal care and follow-up of its growth are being implemented, as well as special programs. Programs on public health education and on-the-job training of health personnel are also given a special emphasis in the implementation of these services.

The project for "Safe Maternity and Neonatal Care" was inaugurated in 1993 by the Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning with the support of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA), with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness of services directed to maternal and child health, and it is currently being carried on in 8 provinces. This program is being implemented with the cooperation of Turkish Family Planning Association; Foundation for the Development of Human Resources; Hacettepe University, Foundation for Public Health; and Turkish Foundation for Family Health Planning.

The objectives to be achieved by the year 2000 on maternal health and family planning are as follows:

1. Reducing maternal mortality by 50% and infant mortality by 30%.
2. Reducing interregional health differences by 75%.
3. Ensuring pregnancy tests and care for pregnant women, and ensuring healthy conditions for deliveries.
4. Enhancing use of effective family planning methods by 70%.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Health has completed the "Education and Communication Strategies on National Women's Health and Family Planning", inaugurated in 1994 and carried on for a year, parallel to the 7th Five Year Development Plan. The strategies were prepared in four principal titles, which are strategies directed to:

-Implementation and coordination,
-Those who render health services,
-Those who utilize services,
-Social leaders.

As for 1995, efforts on the preparation of the "National Activity Plan for Maternal Health and Family Planning Services" have been started by the Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning with the technical support of national and international organizations, with the objective of improving and enhancing the quality of maternal health and family planning services in Turkey.

In this respect, following the determination of Education Strategies on Women's Health and Family Planning, studies were carried on under four principal titles such as Women's Health and Presentation of Family Planning Services, Infrastructure-Management, Logistics-Finance and Women's Status, and strategies were specified. All public institutions and organizations, academicians, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, universities, representatives of the media and the private sector, and representatives of international organizations participated in the work conducted under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. The national strategies that take place under the Women's Status section are as follows:

1. Women's participation in formal education will be enhanced and the level of consciousness will be promoted.
2. Women's participation in informal education will be enhanced, their level of awareness will be raised, and training for income generating activities will be ensured.
3. Factors that enhance women's access to working life will be improved, and women's employment will be enhanced and their status will be promoted by means of the betterment of working conditions.
4. Raising consciousness among the public on women's issues, women's health and family planning will be ensured by the utilization of mass media.
5. Mass media, work places and public education institutions will be utilized to raise social awareness on the prevention of sexual harassment and violence against women at home, in work places and in the society.
6. The political parties will be sensitized on women's issues, and efforts on the elimination of the articles in the legislation that lead to gender discrimination will be carried on.
7. Cooperation of government and voluntary associations and professional organizations on priorities related to women will be ensured.

8. A coordination unit on women's issues will be established under the mandate of DGSPW.

Studies are currently carried on and the plan of action is at its preparation stage.

5. In order to meet the demand on family planning and reproductive health services, to ensure access services, and to enhance the quality of the existing services, the Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning has:

-Specified the standard of the physical structure of the family planning clinics;

-Developed a curriculum for educational program on family planning;

-Modernized the educational curriculum on family planning application;

-Ensured the integration of a curriculum directed to family planning and scanning of sexually transmitted diseases in the 13 faculties of medicine;

-Developed a curriculum on family planning to be studied in the Midwifery department of Vocational Health High-Schools and ensured its studying as a separate course;

-Completed the last of Demographic and Health Survey in 1993, conducted nationally every five years, together with the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies every five years and presented to users;

-Conducted the situation analysis survey in 7 provinces directed to the enhancement of the quality of the services;

-Established the follow-up of sexually transmitted diseases and the humanist approach in curricula of education.

The Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning is implementing the "Program for Information Education Communication" with the objective of informing the public correctly and ensuring adequate utilization of services.

In Turkey, in addition to the free presentation of effective methods such as intrauterine devices, pills, condoms in health facilities, voluntary surgical sterilization is applied to men and women within the framework of the Population Planning Law. In order to enhance the variety of method aimed at expanding family planning services, pilot studies in methods such as norplant, a long-term hormonal contraception, and depot injection are being applied.

Educational materials (posters, brochures, books, slides, videos, etc.) are being produced to improve public health training and to utilize them in the education of health personnel in fields of maternal and child health. Continuous radio and TV programs are being broadcast for raising awareness among public within this framework. Men's assuming responsibility in family planning as emphasized as a very important issue in the International Conference for Population and Development, is one

of the issues taken into consideration seriously in Turkey as well. In addition to the efforts directed to men's education to ensure their assuming responsibility in the expansion of family planning services, various spots and dramas were prepared and broadcast in national and local TVs directed to gender-sensitize men.

The "Program for the Encouragement of Breast-Feeding and Follow-Up of Growth and Development", which is of great national importance in women's health, is being carried out.

The project on the support of psycho-social development of 0-6 age group children, inaugurated in 1995 by the Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Basic Health Services is being implemented in 9 provinces with the objective of ensuring the resolution of problems in time, by supporting the child from the third month of pregnancy to six years of age with psycho-social education. Efforts to implement this project country wide are being carried out since November 1995.

In the framework of the present statute, centers for invitro-fertilization and embryo-transfer are being opened to serve families who cannot have children as a part of the family planning services. The supervision of these studies is being carried on by the Science Committee established in the directions of the statute and under the coordination of Directorate General for Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning. 9 centers have been opened until this day, and the number of present centers are gradually increasing.

The Advisory Committee for Population Planning is formed in accordance with the statute numbered 509 issued based on the Population Planning Law. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women is one of the members of this committee. Working under the coordination of the Ministry of Health, this committee gathers biannually with the participation of sectors to revise the medium of present cooperation and to determine the essential principles in the preparation of new programs in the field of family planning services.

The survey project entitled "The Profile of Mental Health in Turkey" is being implemented by the Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Basic Health Services. The objective of the survey that comprises Turkey universally, is to determine the frequency of mental psychological deterioration in children and adults on the regional basis according to socio-economic and demographic indicators; to prepare and orientate mental health programs directed to children and adults in the light of the research results; and to plan the education module and the contents of on-the-job training to be prepared for the primary health personnel.

The objective of the "Family Planning Project" prepared by the SIT with the support of an international organization, is to disseminate family planning services in approximately 100 health

facilities, to give technical support and to establish the health system and method in order to ensure the continuance of the service.

The project essentially aims at educating workers and families on family planning.

The objective of the second project implemented by the SII in cooperation with an international association, is to enhance the quality and accessibility of services rendered for perpetual and long-term effective contraception. The objective will be reached by ensuring technical assistance, supporting education, and disseminating the services.

Another study carried out by the SII with the support of an international organization is aimed at rendering services on vasectomy as an effective and secure method, for couples who have had as many children as the want or who do not want to have any children.

The project entitled "AIDS; an Enterprise of High-Level Policy and Decision Making Mechanisms" implemented by the Turkish Family Planning Association with the support of an international organization, was inaugurated in 1994 and is currently being carried on.

The objective of the project is to prevent the dispersion of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS in Turkey; to influence the government to take action in order to specify national programs and strategies; to motivate the media to inform the public correctly and continuously on sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; and to promote the general level knowledge and awareness of the public on this issue. Advisory and Study Groups have been formed within the framework of the project with the participation of high level administrators of public institutions and organizations, universities, trade unions and non-governmental organizations. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women has taken place in both groups.

"The National Council for AIDS" has been transformed into a structure attached to the Prime Ministry, presided over by the Ministry of Health, in which the secretariat is undertaken by the Turkish Family Planning Association and other representatives who participate in the studies act as members of the council, and presently carries on its studies on the determination of the country's policy on AIDS as an official body.

Various national and international panel discussions, symposiums and meetings on the issue of "HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Strategic Approaches" have been organized and are being carried on.

The Turkish Family Planning Association has clinics that render family planning services in 4 provinces. Within the framework of the study carried out since 1978 aimed at informing

soldiers on family planning, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, 196,066 soldiers were informed on the issue until the end of 1995. 20,167 religion officials were informed on family planning, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases within the framework of the education project of religion officials.

The "Health Lines" study carried out by the Association since 1993, information on 30 issues under the titles family planning methods and sexual health is given. The number of people who called these lines to get information until the end of 1995 is about 450,000.

The "Specialists Group on Sexual Education" formed under the coordination of the Turkish Family Planning Association, conduct studies on the productive and sexual health of young people. The Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women participates in these studies as well). In this context, panel discussions were organized directed to the young people in formal and informal education.

The Foundation for the Development of Human Resources is implementing the "Project for the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS" related to the prevention of AIDS. There is also a survey conducted on sex-workers within the direction of the project.

Supported by international organizations, the Foundation for the Development of Human Resources is implementing the projects "Woman and Child Health", "Strengthening the Family Planning Education in Faculties of Medicine", "Society Based Family Planning", "Sensitivity Towards Working Children".

The Foundation has organized a seminar aimed at examining the "Sexual Education and Productive Health of the Youth" in the light of notions such as productive health, sexual health and productive rights, defined in the Cairo Action Plan, revising the studies underway and developing suggestions for the future studies. The speeches and discussions were published and disseminated to wide group of readers.

The "TCAF Family Planning Project" inaugurated in 1988 by the Turkish Confederation of Artisans and Tradesmen (TCAT) with the support of an international organization is currently being carried on. TCAF Family Planning Clinics are rendering services and education on family planning in 6 provinces.

As a result of the activities carried out by the Turkish Foundation of Family Health and Planning (TFP) 190,000 people were informed on family planning methods and more than 60,000 people have begun to use modern family planning methods. On the tenth anniversary of its establishment, the TFP Foundation received the United Nations Population Award in 1994 for the services it rendered on maternal and child health.

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In addition to various educational publications, the TFF Foundation has made IV programs. The Foundation runs numerous clinics that render services on family planning in factories, shantytowns and provinces.

ARTICLE 13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

(a) The right to family benefits;

In Turkey, "Family Allowances" and "Child Allowances" is ensured with laws within the framework of social assistance for civil servants or workers. In this respect, family allowances are paid to the spouse, who does not work for any salary based jobs or receive any payment from any social institution, plus the two children of the employee. However, these allowances have become symbolic in the present economic conditions of the country. (Article 11/1.c)

(b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;

Although, women have limited access to formal credit in practice; bank legislation in Turkey do not have any discriminatory or restraining provisions to prevent women to benefit from bank credits, mortgages or any other type of financial loan, and new regulations that support women on this issue have been brought into force.

In order to enhance social welfare, and to contribute to the encouragement of women to entrepreneurship, special credit programs for women are being applied by Halkbank and Vakifbank. First of these programs, was the application of "Credits for Women's Entrepreneurship, and Investments Directed to the Encouragement and Development of Home Economics" between 1993 and 1995, with the cooperation of Directorate for the Development and Support of Small and Medium-Scale Industries (DDSSHI) and Halkbank. Credits offered in this framework were used in the purchase of necessary machinery, looms and equipment for individually or collectively done work at their homes in carpet weaving, knitting, food production, catering and similar industrial activities. 238 women have actually received credits within the application period, however the program was annulled due to insufficiencies in transfer of funds by the Treasury. Another type of special credit for women entitled "Credit for Women and Young Entrepreneurs" provided by the Halkbank Industrial Loans Program, with lower interest rates and longer

terms compared to the market conditions. The interest rate is 40%, the term is 3 years and the amount of the loan is 250-500 million TL. In case of partnership, the credit amount is raised to 2,5 billion TL., and in case of a partnership with a leader entrepreneur the credit amount is raised to 5 billion TL. The Housewife Support Credit, Taxi Credit, Equipment Credit for Cleaning Firms and Catering Credit are ensured within the framework of Retail loans Program of Vakıfbank. Although the interest rate is high on these loans, they provide a significant financial support for women who want to establish small businesses. The Bank provides credits up to 250 million TL. with this program.

Another important development in Turkey in the field of entrepreneurship is the application of Credit Guarantee Fund. The Credit Guarantee Fund was established to provide guarantees to entrepreneurs who have a productive project or to small and medium-scale businesses currently in operation but that cannot offer guarantees for credits. The basis of the Fund is the project agreement on "Assistance in the Establishment of the Credit Guarantee Fund" for Small and Medium-Scale Businesses, signed between Turkey and Germany within the framework of Agreement on Technical Cooperation and effected in 1993. The Credit Guarantee Fund Corporation (CGFC) was established in this framework. Being the bank that provides credits more commonly and that holds the fund in its accounts, Halkbank was selected as the Fund Bank and a protocol was signed between Halkbank and the CGFC. According to the practice of the Credit Guarantee Fund:

-The target group is small and medium-scale businesses employing 1-1000 workers.
-The maximum credit amount that will be guaranteed is the equivalent of 500,000 DM. in TL.
-80% of the credit will be guaranteed at most. (The amount of guarantee is limited to 200,000 DM. under any circumstances).
-Credits based on the project with a maximum term of 8 years will be guaranteed.

In this framework, women and young entrepreneurs are provided credits as well.

"Entrepreneur Information Seminars" are being organized by the Halkbank with the objective of providing support to young entrepreneurs who want to establish small and medium-scale businesses in the country. The objective of these seminars is to assist young entrepreneurs who want to set up a business for the first time, who have a valid document and project related to the business they want to set up, and who are established in Turkey, and to inform and orientate them on these issues. Basic information is given in these seminars on issues such as management, accounting, tax and legislation that are necessary to establish a business. 4 seminars were organized within the framework of the educational program inaugurated in 1995, and 28 female candidate entrepreneurs utilized these seminars participated by 174 individuals.

640 women have applied to the Information Reference Bank (IRB) established under the body of the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women on September 28, 1994 with the objective of rendering counseling and guidance services for the evaluation of hand work labor. 8 "handicraft exhibitions" were organized for the women who applied to the Center for the evaluation of their hand work labor. 310 women participated in the exhibitions.

(c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Participation in cultural activities, requires a certain level of income as well as infrastructure. However, as women are 53.6% behind men in terms of income level even in high-level administrative posts, it is very difficult for women to participate and undergo the expenses in these kind of activities in the country where cultural infrastructure either for sports centers or libraries is not yet established.

There are no "women's localities" (women's coffee-houses/ cafes, women's bookstores and libraries) in Turkey that would facilitate or lay the foundation for women's participation in the public life. The existing public and private organizations are not inclined to regard women as a privileged group or make positive discrimination for women with their activities. Applications such as playgrounds where women can accompany their children and lighting in urban sites where women frequently visit are important but not adequate measures for women. However, there is an infrastructure suitable for women's participation in Community Training Centers, Maternal and Child Health Centers, Multi-Purpose Community Centers (MPCC) and centers supported by international organizations (such as the UNICEF-Sentepe Community Center) and the service they render. The reorganization of these centers in this direction will create a medium for women's participation.

Locations used for entertainment are not suitable for women's participation on their own, except for the women's matinees held occasionally. Women's traditional gatherings like wedding ceremonies and women's entertainment on the night before the wedding have begun to be participated by men during the last years, but assemblage of men and women in urban locations is restricted. There are limited number of women's localities other than collective house visits (silver and gold days) of the urban women. As the existing collective/community centers are actually closed to women in practice, the women's movement organized various campaigns (such as the Purple Pin Campaign) during the end of the 1980s and entered men's localities, primarily the coffee-houses in groups to protest this situation.

During the past years, particularly special women's days like March 8 have become women's festivities that bring women together, and have turned into traditional celebrations with more and more women participating each year. Likewise, the exhibitions organized in various periods by the 3R Center attached to the DDSFW, to evaluate hand work labor and to encourage women for entrepreneurship are expected to become traditional activities where women will be able to gather and share their experiences.

In Turkey, particularly the women who live in big cities participate more in activities such as cinema, theatre, exhibitions, panel discussions and conferences, and have a greater chance to follow the media and publications. However, it is difficult to say the same thing for women who live in the outskirts of the big cities. Therefore, women's participation in entertainment, sports and cultural activities is limited due to reasons such as the inadequacy of these activities outside the big cities and the traditional values that keep women from participating in the social life.

In spite of this situation, women are more dense in the art and culture life as consumers and workers, with respect to other fields.

In the field of literature, it is observed that the female story, novel and essay writers have attained a large group of readers and that their works are translated into other languages. Biographies of both historical and living women are becoming more widespread and raising interest. In addition to a multitude of women's magazines, the number of periodicals that reflect the ideas and opinions of different groups of women aimed at publicizing their policies are gradually increasing.

In addition to the undergraduate studies in the field of cinema, actresses and female directors participate in international festivals and competitions and win various awards.

Women educate, professionally take part and produce work in fields such as music, painting, sculpture, ceramics, and photography. It is also observed that the number of female performers and spectators either in popular music or in classical Turkish and Western music have increased during the past years. The number of female students in fine arts education for every 100 male students was 116 in 1990-1991 school year, and 124 in the 1994-1995 school year. However, the number of female graduates in fine arts education for every 100 male graduates was 128 in 1990-1991 school year and 154 in 1994-1995 school year. Women participate in greater proportions in departments related to fine arts at the higher education level.

Moreover, the number of female students attending conservatories for every 100 male students was 154 in 1990-1991 school year, and 167 in 1994-1995 school year. The number of female graduates in conservatories for every 100 male students was 157 in 1990-1991, and 146 in 1994-1995.

When the employers of this field is studied, it is observed that the rate of women among chorus members, orchestra members, actors and dancers is quite high. In this respect, 42% of the actors, 44% of the opera and ballet artists, and 33% of those engaged in fine arts are women.

TABLE 22: Employees in Arts and Culture

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE (%)
Theatre	257	354	611	42.06
Opera and Ballet				
Orchestra	111	179	290	38.28
Chorus	244	238	482	50.62
Ballet	208	119	327	63.61
Design	15	32	47	31.91
Other	62	253	315	19.68
TOTAL	640	821	1461	43.81
Fine arts				
Orchestra	121	260	381	31.76
Chorus	254	513	767	33.12
Folk Dances	31	52	83	37.35
TOTAL	406	825	1231	32.98

Source: Ministry of Culture, 1996

Participation of women, particularly of young girls in sports activities is gradually increasing. The arising interest and participation of young girls in sports fields such as track and field, basketball, volleyball and handball, as well as recently developing sports fields such as ice sports, underwater sports, mountaineering, sailing and Oriental sports is considered as an improvement. According to 1992 data, the number of female athletes for every 100 male athletes is 49 in swimming, 66 in archery, 36 in mountaineering, 77 in gymnastics, and 56 in ice sports. According to 1995 data, out of 106,764 licensed athletes 83,877 are males and 22,887 are female. There are 1,329 licensed female athletes in track and field, 5,617 in basketball, 5,032 in volleyball, 1,451 in taek-won-do. This increase is only due to the growth in the number of athletes and not to the increase in population.

Sports branches such as football, weightlifting, wrestling, and boxing which only attract men's interest and earn high levels of income when exercised professionally, accepted and supported. These branches are also the fields that Turkey represented to the utmost in international competitions. However, sports branches that women can participate do not improve and remain secondary due to this conduct.

TABLE 23: Number of Licensed Athletes by Sports Fields

SPORT FIELDS	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE (%)
Track and Field	1,329	2,243	3,572	37.21
Basketball	5,617	20,462	26,079	21.54
Gymnastics	335	233	568	58.98
Handball	2,510	6,652	9,162	27.40
Volleyball	5,032	9,884	14,916	33.74
Taek-won-do	1,451	7,926	9,377	15.47
Swimming	1,205	3,305	4,510	26.72
Mountaineering	207	521	728	28.43
Fencing	404	523	927	43.58
Other	4,797	32,128	36,925	12.99
TOTAL	22,887	83,877	106,764	21.44

Source: Directorate General of Youth and Sports, 1996

The lack of either qualitative or quantitative data relating to women's position in the cultural life, prevents the formulation of women's participation in the cultural life. In Turkey, accumulation of information particularly to define women's world of culture on local, regional, class, ethnic and national levels is not yet attained.

The Women's Library and Information Center Foundation, established in 1990, is the first and only women's center that collects all books, articles, newspaper clippings and visual materials prepared about and by women on women's history and their present works. In addition to the collection presented and loaned to the users at the Center, exhibitions, panel discussions, concerts and similar activities are organized. The Center also published a biography on the female writers of the Republican era and their works. The Verbal History Project of the Center is expected to become the first of its kind to define women's popular culture. Moreover, the surveys that will be carried out on the issue of "Re-Production of Sexism by Means of Cultural Practices: Women in Popular Culture" within the framework of the Women's Employment Promotion Project conducted by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women, are aimed at disclosing the cultural accumulation of women. These surveys will be completed in 1997.

ARTICLE 14

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.

2. States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality between men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

While the female population in villages in Turkey was 8.2 millions in 1935, it increased to 11.0, 19.6, 27.8 millions in the years 1955, 1975 and 1990 respectively. The gender rate during the same period increased from 96.54% to 102.66%. That is, during 1990s, the number of women for every 100 men is 102.6. However, the rural population in villages has shown a tendency to decline in the rate of 05.56% during 1990s. On the other hand, the female population in cities has increased in the rate of 043.10%.

The total fertility rate in rural areas is 3.1, whereas it is 2.4 in urban areas. Yet, there is not a great difference in the "desired fertility rate". (It is 2.0 in rural areas and 1.2 in urban areas.)

Infant mortality rate in rural areas (65.4) is quite high than urban areas (44.0).

Child mortality rate is also higher in rural areas (11.8 in return for 6.8 in urban areas).

According to the 1993 data, there is not a significant difference between rural and urban women in terms of family planning demands (urban 77.6, rural 74.0).

10.2 out of 100 women have undergone abortion in the rural areas, and the difference between the urban women (16.5) is not great.

According to 1990 and 1995 data, the employment participation rate of rural women has dropped from 51.9% to 48.7%. However, the rate of female unpaid family workers in agriculture rose from 87.4% to 88.3%. On the other hand, the percentage of women employed in the agricultural sector declined from 75.8% to 74.8%.

The man/woman dissimilarity index of the labor force indicators in rural areas, has increased from -3.6 to -3.2 during the same period. That is, a development against women is underway.

As regards children's employment, according to the 1994 dada, the rate of participation of the girls in employment in the agricultural sector is 8.5% (same as boys).

The rate of children's (boy and girls) employment is highest in the agricultural sector. The rate of girls who work more than 40 hours a week in rural areas (20.2%) is much higher than in urban areas (2.3%). The first employment age for girls in

the rural area is under nine years of age for 15.5%, under eleven years of age for 22.3% and under fourteen years of age for 62.2%.

According to 1994 data, annual household income in the rural areas (half of urban areas) is 122,828 TL. for male head of household, and 83,547 TL., much lower than men, for female head the household.

The income of the female head of household varies between 40% and 75% of the men's income with respect to income segments.

In respect to migration to cities, during the 15-year period between 1975-1990, 80 women migrated for every 100 men who migrated to cities, and the illiteracy rate of women who migrated is 20%. When the crude migration rate of women according to age is considered, the highest rate of migration is seen in 20-29 age group (the rate is lower than men, but it is the same in respect to the age group of highest rate).

18.3% of the women who migrated to cities (between 1988-1993) are employed. However 88.9% do not have social security and 52.6% have no health insurance.

In case when the male head of household migrates and leaves the woman behind in the village, it results in woman's assuming also the man's role and increase in her authority. That is, the work load of the women increases, but her chance to pass from a passive position to an active position increases as well.

(a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;

Like all other developing countries, there are some imbalances between different regions of Turkey. While the Western regions of the country are better developed, the Eastern and Southern regions have remained as less developed regions. For this reason, the main goal of rural development projects in Turkey is to eliminate such regional imbalances. In order to support the Eastern and Southern regions with planned rural development projects, the Department for Priority Regions of Development has been established under the State Planning Organization, and based upon certain socio-economic criteria for the least developed 28 provinces of Turkey have been identified, which are included in a specific program within the planned development project. The planned rural development projects that have been implemented by the State, together with the contribution of the free-market mechanisms, has changed the overall production, consumption and household labor utilization systems of the villagers in Turkey, as it has in the rest of the world.

In the framework of these efforts, various national and international projects are implemented, with the objective of

providing solutions to the problems of the rural women and ensuring their integration in development. However, the rural development projects particularly directed to underdeveloped regions inaugurated during 1980s are far from providing necessary efforts and enterprises on women's participation in the development process. Although almost all projects mention the importance of women in the rural structure, women are excluded from the projects to a great extent.

Studies for the definition and betterment of the situation of rural women are planned, in the light of the international conventions and resolutions undersigned by Turkey.

As stated in its duty description, the DGSPW is required to formulate policies for the resolution of problems of rural women relating to education, health, legal, work conditions and social security, in cooperation with institutions and organizations concerned with the rural areas.

The DGSPW has participated in the "Regional Action Plan - Women in Agriculture in the Near East, (RPWANE 2000), Advisory Meeting", organized with the cooperation of the Ankara University and FAO between October 4-6, 1995 to carry out both its institutional and international obligations. FAO has been carrying on the preparations for the "Action Plan" that will be implemented between 1996 and 2000, directed to women in agriculture, for two years. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has participated as the national coordinator of Turkey in these studies which were participated by 17 countries.

The DGSPW plans to participate actively in these studies carried on by FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) and Near East countries.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has prepared the "Pilot Project for the Women Employed in the Agricultural Sector in Turkey". FAO has consulted the DGSPW in addition to UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkish Development Foundation (TDF), UNICEF and the World Bank on the project which is still in its preparation stage. The objective of the project is to enhance Turkish women's income by means of improved agriculture and forestry, food and nutrition, and thus, to promote their socio-economic status. In order to achieve this objective, short term targets such as giving opportunity to women to form effective women's groups in horticulture, to form necessary agricultural systems to produce healthy products according to the reproduction periods of plants and trees, were determined.

The success of this project as a women's project, will be possible if, particularly, it is re-designed from the women's point of view, exceeding the mechanical project patterns.

(b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counseling and services in family planning;

The family planning services are being provided by the Ministry of Health universally in Turkey. (Article 12) However, there are voluntary associations that also conduct studies on family planning.

The Turkish Development Foundation (TDF) carries out studies directed to rural women, with the awareness that one of the basic problems of the rural women is the health issue. In accordance with these studies, education, publication and support programs on maternal and child health and nutrition, chlorination of drinking waters, etc. are implemented with a participating approach in cooperation with public organizations. Educational studies aimed at raising consciousness particularly among men on the issue of family planning are considered important.

(c) To benefit directly from social security programs;

In Turkey, 74.8% of the women employed work in the agricultural sector. 88.3% of these women are unpaid family workers with no social security. The rural women who work in the status of seasonal workers, as well as unpaid family workers have great problems. While the "Feminization of Poverty" is discussed around the world today, the fact that rural women who shoulder the heaviest burden form the poorest group remains. The basic problems of rural women can be listed as lack of education, low income, long working hours and lack of social security.

(d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, <u>inter alia</u>, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;

Studies Conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is one of the ministries rendering services for the opening of vocational courses. The fundamental target group of the Ministry is rural women and young girls. Handicrafts, and particularly carpet and kilim weaving is taught at the training centers and the graduates of these programs are employed as teachers in other public and private organizations and co-operatives. The educational projects directed to the rural areas, implemented by the Ministry in question are as follows:

1.II. Project on Agricultural Publications and Applied Research (II.APARP)

Within the framework of this project, a pilot project directed to rural women is being implemented since 1993. The objective of the project is educate and advise, by means of methods of improved agricultural publications, female farmers engaged in managerial and agricultural activities on certain agricultural issues (viniculture, vegetable production in fields and greenhouses, milk husbandry, production of milk and dairy products, production of agricultural products) other than home economics. The education of female farmers is being implemented by home economics technicians. The project was launched in 3 selected provinces, then raised to 9 provinces by the end of 1995, the GAP provinces will be included in the implementation as of the end of 1996. The results of the application of the project is shown in the table below.

YEAR	Number of Provinces	Number of Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Trained Women
1993	3	15	41	591
1995	3	11	36	433
1996	3	16	35	427

2.Nutrition Training Project

-Vocational Training of Rural Women

The "Vocational Training of Rural Women Project" collectively implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and United Nations World Food Program. Within the framework of the project, aimed at vocational training of rural women on home economics and handicrafts, food deliveries are also foreseen encourage those who attend the courses.

This project was launched in 1985 for a period of 4 years, then prolonged for another year at the end of this period, and finally the first stage was completed at the end of the 5 year period. The project was later prolonged for another 4 years with the agreement of the parties. The project term has ended in March 31, 1996 but the food deliveries that arrived within the framework of this project are still being distributed. The distribution of the food deliveries will be completed by the end of 1996, and the project will be completed as of that date.

14,938 persons were trained within the framework of the second stage of the project since 1992.

3.Handicraft Training

Young girls of the 14-18 age group are provided with free boarding vocational training for 9 months in training centers attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Each year, around 500-550 students are trained on carpet and kilim weaving and later employed in mobile village handicraft courses organized by the Ministry, and in other public and private organizations and co-operatives related to the issue.

4.Mobile Village Handicraft Courses

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, provides mobile village handicraft courses that last for 3-4 months to train them at master's level with the objective of ensuring girls and women to acquire additional income for their families. 95,500 women were trained in 5,255 courses opened until this day. The courses are programmed by province directorates of the Ministry according to the demands of the villages and all the expenses are disbursed by the Ministry. The students who graduate either from handicraft training centers or from mobile village handicraft courses and those in need, are provided with carpet and kilim looms and patterns in prices lower than their cost prices upon request, to ensure them to establish their own businesses.

Projects Implemented by the Ministry of National Education

With the awareness of the strong relation between women's employment and education, the Ministry of National Education is implementing projects aimed at ensuring mostly girls and women to acquire qualities that will meet the demands of the labor force market and enhancing employment opportunities. Those projects directed to the rural areas are as follows:

1.The VTIDP Project

The Development of Vocational and Technical Training Project (Preparation of the Female Labor Force for Employment at the Regional Level) was inaugurated on April 12, 1993 with the objective of training professionals for the female labor force, and for the fields of employment of the age of information and technology. The target groups of the project implemented within the context of modular education (individual education) system are:

-Rural women not included in the formal education system,
-Housewives,
-Those who wish to be vocational high-school graduates,
-Unemployed,
-Those who wish to change their professions or wish to be promoted in their professions,
-Disabled and convicted.

The pilot studies were launched in 7 provinces and 7 schools representing seven geographical regions, 3 provinces and 4 schools were added in the 2nd segment of the Project, and 12

provinces and 23 schools were added in the 3rd segment. The number reached 33 provinces and 53 schools in the 4th segment and reached 92 schools as a result of the dissemination studies.

The preparation of 520 module programs in 32 vocational fields is planned in the preliminary studies conducted until this date. The writing of 25 vocational modules was completed in 1995 and sent to 92 pilot schools for use. The number of modules written reached 150 at the beginning of the 1997 school year. Adults will be able to attend the vocational training program without going to the education center by means of modular education materials (module booklet+video+audio cassette+computer diskette). The students will be able to utilize the instructors and educational tools and materials by going to the school when they need, and the instructors will visit the students on certain days as well. Those who complete the modules will attend exams to acquire the right for a certificate.

35,000 women received vocational training in almost 6,000 courses in schools within the framework of the project.

2.Producing Women Project

The "Producing Women Project" was launched on August 5, 1991 with the objective of providing the needed education for women, who have migrated from the rural area and settled in the shantytowns of the big cities, who have no educational opportunities and no chance of attending the schools.

The project studies that were launched in 11 Girls' Technical Training Finishing Institutes improved the existing knowledge and skills of particularly the women living in shanty-towns, and provided opportunities to market the products they produced and thus to generate income. The women are informed on issues such as healthy and balanced nutrition, child care etc. as well as vocational training.

At present, the project is diffused to all Girls' Vocational Training Schools serving a multitude of women.

3.Project for Girls' Education

In order to ensure the girls' attendance in schools and promote their level of education, girls were educated by child-to-child training method in 26 boarding primary education schools particularly in rural areas of Eastern and Southeastern regions.

4.Project for Educating the Children of Mobile Agricultural Workers

Among the children of the agricultural workers who had come to the Cukurova Region to work with their families, 1520 of the compulsory education age were trained during the spring and autumn periods.

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5.Adult Training and Literacy Project

a) Adult Literacy

The objective of the project is to promote the level of literacy to the highest point by teaching how to read and write to those (particularly women and girls) who have been excluded from formal education, converting literacy into a life style and thus ensuring the opportunity to attend to primary school and higher levels of education.

b) Mother and Child Education

The project participated by women who have children of the 0-6 age group is aimed at strengthening and supporting especially rural women's training potential in the family and equip them with knowledge to facilitate and regulate intra-family relations.

In addition to the information given to mothers on care, development, nutrition of their children, intra-family communication, protection from accidents, first aid, reproductive health of women and family planning, the educational materials and story books to be used in the education of the children are given to them free of charge.

While mothers use these materials to educate their children, they improve their reading skills and get accustomed to read books as well. This project is being carried on with the support of UNICEF and The Maternal and Child Education Foundation and the participation of almost 8,000 mothers have been ensured until this date.

c) Nursery Teachers' Aid (Baby-Sitting) Program

The number of working mothers are rapidly increasing due to the rapid development in urbanization and industrialization. These courses are directed to young girls and women who want to be engaged in baby-sitting as a profession and to enhance employment opportunities for themselves by assisting families who leave the care of their children to baby-sitters, and the objective of the program is take measures to train well-informed, skilled and competent baby-sitters who can perform this job in a qualified and instructive way and to facilitate their employment. 800 women who desired to baby-sit professionally participated in these courses.

6.Employment Development Project

Comprises of education, training, guidance and application activities organized along or outside of formal education for citizens (particularly women and girls) who have not enrolled to a formal education institution after compulsory primary education, and who are or who have left at a certain level.

The objective of these activities is to train and ensure the employment of unemployed adults in valued vocational fields of our time.

7.Project for the Improvement of Turkish Hand-Woven Carpets

8.Education Project on Carpet-Kilim Weaving and Repairing Courses

The carpet and kilim weaving courses directed to young people and women of the rural areas are aimed at teaching skills and ensuring them to produce in training and generate incomes.

9.Project for Courses Directed to Housewives to Acquire Skills and Knowledge

The objective of the project is to acquire skills (Tailoring, Embroidery, Knitting, Handicrafts, Hair-dressing, Ready Made Clothing, Quilting, etc.) and thus vocations for housewives, ensuring them to produce for the market and generate incomes.

The number of women who utilized the vocational or social/cultural courses on the basis of villages and cities in 1994-1995 are shown in the table below.

Number of women enrolled in villages (vocational)	212,920
Number of women enrolled in cities (vocational)	332,147
Total number of women enrolled (vocational)	545,067
Number of women enrolled in villages (social/cultural)	35,822
Number of women enrolled in cities (social/cultural)	78,547
Total number of women enrolled (social/cultural)	114,369
General Total of women enrolled Village+City Vocational+Social/Cultural	659,436

Source: Ministry of National Education

10.Project for Intersectoral Education of Volunteers

The objective of this project is to strengthen the existing communication sources of the society and social infrastructure, and to contribute to the betterment and strengthening of women's and children's situation by informing parents and children on issues of health, education, agriculture, nutrition, protection and improvement of the environment, rights and duties of citizens. The studies are carried on in the rural areas of 3 provinces with the cooperation of the Turkish Government and UNICEF and the participation of all related sectors.

Studies Conducted by the Turkish Development Foundation

The Turkish Development Foundation organizes courses in handicraft training and production centers in the rural areas on literacy, tailoring, etc. directed to young girls in cooperation with all the local public organizations.

(e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment;

Within the context of a survey organized by FAO first time in 1987, the rural women were defined as the target group. Later, various projects directed to rural women were implemented by the Turkish Development Foundation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and FAO. In this framework, the Turkish Development Foundation has been conducting programs directed to women in 5 provinces and attached districts and villages, two of which are in Eastern Anatolia, and the others in Southeastern, Central Anatolia and Black Sea Regions. The ultimate objective of these programs is create a medium in a specified region in which people with a consciousness of responsibility, self-sufficient, more productive (and thus participating in employment), and with the determination of a better future where women's status is promoted and better relations between men and women are established. In the village-level programs applied, serious attention is given to balanced development with respect to gender, and utilization of the programs/projects by women as well as men, and the allocation of financial resources and support as much as possible for women is ensured.

The Turkish Development Foundation has accepted the gender viewpoint as a principle, but has not yet developed a systematic approach in this direction. The projects conducted by the Foundation until the present date are more of women's sub-projects character. The women's sub-projects comprise issues such as family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, handicrafts, etc. However, it should be noted that the Turkish Development Foundation has started significant improvements with respect to participatory development (for instance, the Lice

sericulture project). Programs and projects implemented by the Turkish Development Foundation are as follows:

-Acquiring information and skills

The basic objective of the program is to promote income parallel to the enhancement of knowledge and skills. In this context, rural women are given technical information and acquired skills on issues such as animal husbandry, vegetable and fruit production, development of grain production, carpet and kilim weaving. The improvement of human resources are implemented parallel to technical support studies in these activities, and the projects are applied with an integrated approach comprising the use of technology/input suitable to the regional conditions, education, organization, and support for credit and marketing.

-Easing chores

With the objective of lessening the work load of women particularly in obtaining food, heating materials and water, studies are being conducted on drinking and using water, small scale irrigation projects, construction of establishments for the collective use of the village (laundry, bathing house, etc.), and diffusion of the use of multi-purpose stoves, utilization of solar energy, developing common behavior among women etc. Moreover, studies on education, input supply and technology development/ introduction for the betterment of techniques for production and preservation of the products within the framework of home economics, are being carried on in this context.

-Management of Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment

With target groups formed of women, projects are being implemented on issues such as organizing women for the afforestation of fields in the collective property of villages, planting saplings in front and back yards of houses, establishment of a energy forest to obtain heating wood, planting sainfoin in areas vulnerable to erosion, etc. This way, women living in the rural areas are tried to be provided with necessary technical, organizational and financial means to protect and arrange their own natural and cultural environment.

-Organization

The projects implemented are considered as a tool for improving women's habit of organized behavior, and studies are being carried on to ensure the organization of rural women within the direction of project objectives. The active participation of women in the decisions are tried to be ensured by having them selected as members together with men in the "project committees" formed for the resolution of the villages' problems of priority, and by "project committees" forming only of female members.

Projects Implemented by the Regional Development Administration of the Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP)

GAP is a multi-sectored and integrated regional development project implemented in 9 provinces of Southeastern Anatolia which is one of the underdeveloped regions of the country.

GAP is not only a project directed to the sole objective of economic growth, but a social transformation project. In other words, GAP is a project focused on humans with the objective of eliminating inter-regional imbalances, increasing the income level of the people, reducing unemployment, improving social unity and protecting the natural environment.

GAP will affect social development and change that will be ruflected in social relations and life styles by a chain reaction started by irrigation and agricultural development leading to the activation of industrial and services sectors and differentiation of production-consumption relations. For this reason, the social dimension of GAP was taken into consideration as a separate focal point and the objectives of social policies were developed on the basis of this focal point, and a series of social surveys were conducted on issues such as social position of women, population movements, social change, resettlement and farmer education.

The "GAP Social Action Plan" was prepared in the light of the findings of social surveys carried on. In this action plan, the existent situation is revealed and target groups are defined, and a fundamental framework is established relating to social development on the issues of policies, targets, strategies, and programs and projects to be implemented for sustainable human development in the GAP.

SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE GAP REGION

The "Survey on Women's Status and Integration to the Development Process in the GAP Region" was conducted related to the "female population" that is accepted as the population of priority. The survey was carried out in the rural and urban areas of 5 provinces included in the GAP, and the data relating to rural women's socio-economic and cultural structure in the GAP region, acquired in the light of the findings of the survey are summarized below:

-In the rural areas of the GAP region, family structure is nuclear (60%).

-In the region, marriages are always started with a religious marriage, but a civil marriage is not always performed.

-The tradition of the bride-groom paying money to the bride's family is still common and carried on. The rate of women who were paid by the bridegroom was specified as 70%.

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Approximately 75% of the money paid is spent on the trousseau. When there a payment is not made, the daughters and sons of two families are cross-married (50%).

-52.4% of the women are kin to their husbands. Kin marriage is generally performed between paternal girl and boy cousins.

-The percentage of women with more than one husbands is 7.7%.

-46% of women were married "with the decision of the family elders", 12.4% were "married on their own accord", and a small proportion of women "eloped on their own accord" or were "abducted by their husbands".

-76.4% of women are illiterate, 6.3% are literate, 16.8% are "primary school graduates". A very small number of women have received "higher education than primary school".

-Only 5% of women attended to courses for acquiring skill (tailoring, weaving, etc.).

-64% of women have complaints about health problems.

-The proportion of women who do not go to health centers or hospitals is 25.6%. The reasons are stated as; "did not need" with 56.2%, "did not go for no one took her" with 8.2%, "did not go for there was not a hospital nearby" with 15.9%, "did not go due to financial impossibilities" with 19.3%.

-The notion of "multiparousity" is different in the region. Women only think they have too many children after they give birth to four or five children. Women have 5 children on the average in the rural areas.

-The rate of women who have miscarriages or dead births is 27.3%.

-81% of the women do not use any contraceptive method whatsoever. The first three methods most widely used among women are IUD (27.4%), pill (26.7%) and withdrawal (19%).

-The participation of women in agricultural activities is determined, in general, by the size of the household and land, by the way labor is used, and by the kind of product. Women participate in activities such as harvesting, seed clearing and hoeing, particularly in vegetal production.

-In animal husbandry, women participate intensely in barn cleaning, feeding, watering and milking activities.

-Approximately one third of the women participate in seasonal agricultural works.

-Baking bread, obtaining heating materials and carrying water are the most time consuming and fatiguing chores of the daily life of women and girls.

-46.7% of the women do not approve of the right for paternal inheritance.

-According to rural women, the promotion of women's status depends highly on income increase.

-Almost all the women want to own "status symbols" such as white goods, furniture, land and gold, and to live in the city.

-Women want their male children to attend to higher education more than they want their female children.

In the GAP Social Action plan prepared with the objective of the betterment of the existent situation, acceleration of the development process and creating solutions to the problems, the policies related to women who form the most disadvantaged group particularly in the GAP region, are listed below:

-To eradicate the applications that hinder women's participation in employment and to take measures to encourage them for employment,

-To take measures for the promotion of the education level, particularly of women and girls, in the region,

-To emphasize the promotion of the education and health levels and the social status of women in the region who have not participated in the development and modernization processes.

-To take measures for the approximation of infant, child and maternal mortality rates and fertility rates at least to the national averages.

MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTERS (MPCC)

The "Pilot Application Program for the Betterment of Women's Status and Their Integration into the Development Process in Rural and Urban Areas of Sanliurfa" prepared in the framework of the principles and recommendations for application of the GAP Social Action Plan, has been effected as of 1995 with the support of UNICEF and the cooperation of the governorship of the specified province (Sanliurfa), GAP Administration, and Turkish Employment Organization, in a shantytown of urban Sanliurfa and in a selected village in the rural area of the same province.

In this framework, Multi-Purpose Community Centers (MPCC), which are society based study models, were established in both pilot areas where courses are organized on issues such as literacy, general health, maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, home economics, acquiring income generating skills, guidance, etc. directed to women and young girls.

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The ultimate objectives of MPCCs are:

-To raise awareness on particularly women's problems and mobilize the people,
-To motivate them to seek for solutions to their problems,
-To encourage the society for participation,
-To train voluntary leaders by means of educational studies directed to improve potential leadership in the society.

As participation is essential, this study does not only foresee the rendering of a service, but it is also aimed at mobilization of the social potentials for the promotion of women's status.

The study is foreseen to be implemented with a modular approach dually (rural-urban) primarily in the provinces included in the GAP region, then to be diffused to all GAP provinces.

The activities implemented in the rural areas of the project for to young girls and women of the 14-50 age group are:
-Home economics,
-Heath education,
-Literacy courses,
-Tailoring courses,
-Maternal health education,
-Collective studies.

As the essential objective is social development, the studies are not only limited to young girls and women, but the men and boys are also tried to be contacted. Collective studies are carried out with the villagers, and participation of the people into the project at all levels is ensured.

Projects Implemented by the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION PROJECT

Research projects relating to the support of women's employment are being conducted within the framework of the "Women's Employment Promotion Project" implemented under the Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women and financed by the Government of Turkey and the World Bank as elaborated in Article 11/c. 2 of the 11 projects carried out in the first stage are related to the employment of rural women and one of these projects is completed.

The objective of these two projects carried out by the DGSPW within the framework of the Women's Employment Promotion Project, is to examine the effectiveness level of education and publication services provided to rural women by means of various programs, the benefits that is provided or may be provided to women in terms of employment, and the opportunities for the improvement of the programs by local field surveys, and to acquire data to assist the development of policy recommendations.

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recommendations. First one of these studies is conducted collectively by Ankara University, Center for Women's Issues Research and Implementation and by a private survey firm, and it is entitled "Participation of Rural Women in Employment: Project for the Evaluation of Educational Programs Conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the World Bank". The project studies the effects of the publication activities directed to women in 3 selected provinces and the villages attached to them, within the framework of APARP.II project. The second project studies the effects of long-term education and publication activities conducted in one metropolis during the years 1993 and 1994 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Both projects are aimed both at making the Ministry's activities directed to women more effective and to offer certain recommendations for the women who have utilized these activities to assist them in the employment opportunities they will create for themselves or to be more productive in their work.

According to the second survey that has been completed the policy recommendations developed in the light of social and economic characteristics of the villages that can only be referred to as "mountain villages" of the Izmir province are as follows:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs should re-organize its publication programs taking the rural women into consideration; that is, the Ministry should evaluate women and their socio-economic situation and status, and should program the search for creating employment opportunities for rural women by supporting with other programs and retraining the instructors (and by employing female agriculturists in this field when necessary). This publication program should take into consideration the socio-economic characteristics of the villages and types of agricultural work, the way women are oriented for employment, and land ownership; that is, the Ministry should decompose the target groups and include instruction of the work at various stages of production until marketing. With this new approach, certain types of agriculture (mushroom culturing, sapling production, apiculture, etc.) that are significant for women should be included in the programs as specially designed for women, and the agricultural directorates of provinces should prepare their programs in close contact with women. A participatory approach should be considered for the rural publication program directed to women; and non-governmental organizations and voluntary women's associations should function on this issue. The relation between publications and the employment of rural women should be re-established with a participatory approach.

(f) To participate in all community activities;

Based on the principle of community's participation, one of the fundamental objectives of MPCCs is to ensure women's and young girls' participation in all kinds of activities (social and economic).

Studies are being conducted on arranging a protocol of cooperation between the Directorate General for Social Services and Child Protection and the Presidency of Regional Development Administration of GAP for the opening and management of Community Centers in the GAP region.

As the only television that continues the public broadcast understanding and that broadcasts special programs directed to the region mentioned, the TRT produces educational programs directed to women. Studies on the screenplay of the educational television series entitled "Water of Life", produced with the cooperation of TRT and UNICEF, giving messages on basic health, basic education, community life and wrong applications in traditions, targeted at Southeastern Anatolia, are conducted with the participation of all related sectors.

(g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;

According to the existent property laws in Turkey, there are no disparities between men and women in respect to acquiring land. However, there are clauses in the Succession Law that may lead to discrimination on the ownership of agricultural land. The reason behind these clause is to avoid partition of agricultural land that belong to the small agricultural businesses that are very common in Turkey. On the other hand, the general tendency of women in the rural areas of Turkey, is to abdicate from their property in favor of their brothers, without applying to the courts.

Although there are agricultural credits programs provided to farmers by Ziraat Bank, there are no special credit programs for female farmers.

(h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

Women who do not own any residences by themselves, their husbands, or the children under their custody, retired or holding the position of family head with children, have been specified as "Priority Groups in Acquiring Residence" by the Housing Development Administration with the enterprise of the DGSPW. A quota was reserved for the priority group for the first time in the August 1995 sales campaign of the Southeast Anatolia houses, including Diyarbakir, Hakkari and Sirnak provinces, and suitable conditions for payment were ensured.

PART IV

ARTICLE 15

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.

Turkey has ratified the Convention by putting reservations on Article 15 Paragraphs 2 and 4, and Article 16 Paragraphs c, d, f, and g as these provisions were in contradiction with those clauses on marriage and family relations of the Turkish Civil Code which became effective on April 4, 1926.

The provisions of the Civil Code concerning the inequality of men and women are listed below:

Article 152: Husband is the head of the family.

The selection of the home, and the nutrition and other requirements of his spouse and children are under his responsibility.

Article 154: The family union is represented by the husband. Irrespective of the property division principles accepted by both partners, the husband is personally responsible for the taken actions.

Article 155: For the ordinary needs of the home, the wife is equally entitled to represent the family along with the husband. The husband, on the other hand, shall be responsible for all her actions as long as she does not go beyond her authorities (that would be known by the third parties).

Article 21: The husband's residence is deemed to be that of his wife and the residence of the parents is to be that of the children under their guardianship. The place where the court is located is considered to be the residence of the persons under legal custody.

However, as stated in Part I, efforts to revise and amend the Civil Code that was enacted in 1926, are currently underway. (See 2nd Report, p.12-13)

2. States Parties shall accord to women in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.

There is only a single provision in Turkish legislation, that can be considered to accord unequal capacity to women and men. Otherwise women are accorded equal rights with men to conclude contracts and to administer property as well as being treated equally in courts and tribunals. This exceptional provision refers to the regulation of inheritance rights as regards to agricultural property.

Articles 597 and 598 of the Turkish Civil Code regulate that agricultural properties will be managed by the heirs.

According to Article 598, if the male heirs of the deceased do not demand any rights as to the management of agricultural property, the possessor's daughters or their husbands will be assigned such property on the condition that they are capable of managing them.

This clause aims at avoiding the partition of agricultural land to prevent economically irrational fragmentation. However, since many women in Turkey work in agriculture and a great majority of them are unpaid family workers, this legislation needs to be amended.

3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.

4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Efforts are being made in the country to accord to women in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to those of men and the same opportunities to exercise this capacity. (Article 2/d,e,f)

ARTICLE 16

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women;

(a) The same right to enter into marriage;

Article 88 of the Civil Code states that "Marriages can not be realized unless the man has reached eighteen and the woman has reached sixteen years of age". However, under justifiable reasons, the competent court may approve the marriage of a man that is fifteen and a woman that is fourteen, after hearing the parents or guardians.

(b) The same rights freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

The regulation of this paragraph does not contradict to the national legislation.

(c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;

According to Article 170 of the Turkish Civil Code that regulates the property systems, the legal matrimonial property system is "Separation of Property". That is, as long as the parties do not adopt another system by contract, the system of separation of property is valid between the spouses. As it is not customary in Turkey to arrange a contract upon entering or during a marriage, and as a result of the traditional structure, the properties acquired during marriage are often registered in the husband's name.

In case of the termination of marriage by divorce, women cannot claim any rights on the properties registered in the husbands name, even if she has contributed to the acquisition of the property. For this reason, a great majority of women suffer losses in case of a divorce.

This article is modified in the Draft Law for the Amendment of the Turkish Civil Code prepared by the Ministry of Justice. However, as the work lasted to long, 11 female deputies of the TGNA have prepared various Draft Laws to modify this article (Article 170 of the Civil Code), as stated in various articles of this report. The draft laws were united and submitted to the related institutions for consultation by the Ministry of Justice. If this draft law is enacted, the properties acquired during the marriage will be equally shared between the spouses in case of a divorce.

(d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;

According to Article 263 of the Turkish Civil Code, that regulates custody, both parents have authority over the children during the marriage, but in case of a dispute, the husband's view prevails. This article is being considered together with other articles of the Turkish Civil Code that are to be amended.

(e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;

Protective health services are provided free of charge by the Ministry of Health in Turkey. Furthermore, information and implementation services on family health and planning are provided with the support of certain voluntary associations and international organizations. Urban women have easier access to these services. As the women's level of education increases, the number of children decrease and the women's decision on having children becomes more significant. However, as the level of education falls, particularly in the rural areas women's level of awareness falls and their participation in decisions regarding number and spacing of their children decreases. In addition, the number of children is important for this group as a result of the traditional values that regard children as social security and labor force. (Articles 12 and 14)

(g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose family name, a profession and an occupation;

Article 153 of the Turkish Civil Code states that "the wife bears her husbands surname". Efforts to modify this article is being carried on within the framework of amendment studies on the Civil Code.

The Constitutional Court has issued many rulings to ensure the equality of men, women and children in cases submitted by courts. The Court mentioned above has annulled Article 159 of the Civil Code in 1990, which required a wife to obtain her husband's permission to perform any type of occupation and art.

(h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.

Developments on these issues is explained in detail in Article 15/2.

2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

There are no restrictions in the national legislation as to the right to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage with full consent. However, there are problems arising from the traditions in the rural areas. The most common form of marriage in Turkey is "arranged marriage" which often means the mutual consent of both families and the young couples.

The elders of the family still have an influence on the decision to marry. According to the 1993 Population Survey, the rate of those who decided to marry on their own rose to 25.9%, but 67.8% of marriages are still "arranged marriages". 6.3% of marriages are realized by elopement or abduction.

An increase in the legal age of first marriage is observed in the country. While the median age at first marriage was 17.7 in 1978, it rose to 19 in 1993. There are rural-urban and regional differences with regard to the marriage age.

Kin marriages are still seen but with a lower frequency. In Turkey 14.98% of all married couples are first degree kin. In addition, 7.62% of married couples are related to one another - although not to the first degree - and 77.42% has no kinship relation.

Although the Turkish Criminal Code foresees sanctions, there are people who still get married to first degree kin by only religious ceremony. However, 89% of the couples perform both a religious and civil marriage ceremonies. Three percent are only married by civil marriages.

ANNEX I

Statistical Tables

1. Main women indicators, Turkey 1935-1990

	1935	1955	1975	1990
Population('000)	16 158	24 065	40 348	56 473
Male	7 937	12 233	20 745	28 607
Female	8 221	11 831	19 603	27 866
Sex ratio(%)	96.54	103.40	105.82	102.66
Urban	3 803	6 927	16 869	33 326
Rural	12 355	17 137	23 479	23 147
Percentage of urban(%)	23.50	28.80	41.80	59.00
Annual growth rate(%o)				
Total	21.10	27.75	25.00	21.71
Urban	17.50	55.67	41.75	43.10
Rural	22.23	17.48	13.79	-5.56
Population by main age groups(%)*				
0-14	41.42	39.44	40.55	34.99
15-64	54.68	57.14	54.85	60.73
65+	3.90	3.42	4.60	4.28
Age dependency ratio(%)	82.89	75.00	82.33	64.68
Median age	21.21	20.44	19.46	22.21
Male	19.11	19.64	19.19	21.88
Female	23.40	21.33	19.76	22.55
Literacy rate(%) [6 years old & over]	19.25	40.87	63.62	80.46
Male	29.35	55.79	76.02	88.78
Female	9.81	25.52	50.47	71.95
Economically active population(%) [12 years old & over]	-	83.66	64.51	60.63
Male	-	95.34	80.87	78.22
Female	-	72.01	47.28	42.76
Number of marriages	20 911	64 384	138 051	459 907
Crude marriage rate(%o)*	5.50	9.29	6.73	8.14
Number of divorces	2 357	10 455	12 926	25 712
Crude divorce rate(%o)*	0.15	0.44	0.32	0.46
Singulate mean age at marriage*				
Female	19.69	18.86	20.40	22.04
Male	23.11	22.52	23.85	25.11
Child/Woman ratio(%0)*	720.50	693.50	624.90	422.38
Per ever-married woman				
Mean number of children ever-born	-	-	4.06	3.70
Mean number of children living	-	-	3.03	3.14
Size of average household	-	5.68	5.78	5.05

Source: Census of Population, Demographic Statistics Series(SIS)
(*)Calculations of Department of Econometric & Statistical Evaluation(SIS)

2. Arrangement of marriage, 1993

[Ever-married women aged 15-49]

	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Person arranged to marriage(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Herself	25.9	29.5	19.3
Her family	67.8	65.5	72.0
Other	6.3	5.0	8.7
Person have to seek the consent of her family from self arranged(%)	95.4	92.2	96.0
Person have to seek the consent of self opinion from her family arranged(%)	78.9	80.4	76.4

3. Nuptiality in Turkey, 1993

[Ever-married women aged 15-49]

	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Type of marriage(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only civil	3.2	3.4	2.9
Civil+religious,	89.0	91.8	83.9
Only religious	7.5	4.5	12.9
Not marriage ceremony	0.3	0.2	0.3
Paid bridesmoney(%)	28.6	21.9	41.0
Consanguineous marriage(%)	22.6	20.4	26.5
1st degree consanguineous marriage(%)	66.3	65.5	67.4

4. Women by sufficient reason for seeking divorce, 1993(%)

[Ever-married women aged 15-49]

	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Husband drinks too much	52.7	54.8	48.8
Marital discord	70.3	75.6	61.0
Aggresive behaviour, including beating	72.1	78.9	59.8
An unfaithful husband	72.6	77.6	63.7
Infecund husband	11.1	10.0	13.1
Infecund wife	15.9	13.4	20.4
Mother in law intervenes too much	17.0	19.4	12.8

Source: Gender Statistics Series[SIS]

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH. HIPS. Macro Int. Inc.]

5. Marriage

	1990	1994(1)
Crude marriage rate(%)	8.2	7.6
Mean age at first marriage		
Bride	21.0	22.0
Groom	23.0	25.9
Spouses under 20 years old(%)		
Bride	35.8	31.8
Groom	8.3	6.1
Groom older 10 years old & over than bride(%)		
Urban	10.4	10.1
Rural	8.0	9.2

Source: Annual Marriage Statistics Series[SIS]

(1) Provisional

6. Divorce(%)

	1990	1994
Crude divorce rate	0.5	0.5
Divorces by plaintiff		
Wife	56.2	59.9
Husband	43.8	40.1
Divorces by cause of divorce	100.0	100.0
Incompatibility	91.1	93.1
Willful desertion	3.9	2.6
Adultery	1.3	0.8
Attempt against life/cruelty or serious insult	0.2	0.3
Other	3.6	3.2
Divorces by duration of marriage	100.0	100.0
Less than one year	2.6	2.8
1-5	44.8	44.5
6-10	22.9	21.2
11+	29.7	31.5
Divorces by number of children	100.0	100.0
None	43.6	45.4
1	22.8	24.6
2	17.5	17.3
3+	16.1	12.7
Children given to parent's guardianship		
Mother rate	66.5	69.6
Father rate	33.6	29.8
Divorce by duration of divorce cases	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 month	8.7	11.8
1-12 month	76.1	73.9
More than 1 year	15.2	14.3

Source: Annual Divorce Statistics Series [SIS]

7. Fertility & infant, child, under five mortality

	1988	1993		
	Turkey	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Total fertility rate	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.1
Total desired fertility rate	-	1.8	1.7	2.0
Infant mortality rate(‰)	81.5	52.6	44.0	65.4
Child mortality rate(‰)	16.8	8.8	6.8	11.8
Under five mortality rate(‰)	96.9	60.9	50.5	76.4

Source: 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

8. Mortality indicators by sex, 1989

	Total	Female	Male
Infant mortality rate(‰)	62.3	59.3	65.1
Child mortality rate(‰)	25.0	25.0	25.0
Under five mortality rate(‰)	107.0	99.0	115.0
Maternal mortality rate('00 000)	132.0	132.0	-
Life expectancy at birth	-	66.0	63.3
Life expectancy at age 1	-	69.4	67.2

Source: 1989 Turkish Demographic Survey[SIS]

9. Current use of contraception(%)

[Currently married women aged 15-49]

	1988	1993		
	Turkey	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any method	63.4	62.6	66.2	56.1
Modern	31.1	34.5	38.9	26.8
Traditional	32.3	28.1	27.3	29.3
Not using	36.6	37.4	33.8	43.9

Source: 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

10. Abortion indicators, 1993

[5 year preeding to survey]

	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Abortion rate			
per 100 woman	14.3	16.5	10.2
per 100 pregnancy	17.9	21.3	13.4
Reason of last abortion(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Doctor recommended	12.4	12.2	13.4
Socio-economic	16.7	18.6	11.1
Did not want another	57.5	55.1	64.6
Other/unknown	13.4	14.1	10.9
Abortion providers(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self/midwife	2.9	2.1	5.2
Doctor(public)	27.4	28.6	24.2
Doctor(private)	67.4	67.4	67.2
Other/unknown	2.3	1.9	3.4

Source: 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

11. Pre-natal care at pregnancy and birth, 1988

[Women who had have live birth in the five years preceding the survey]

Pre-natal care provider at last pregnancy(%)	100.0
Not care	57.4
Doctor	34.7
Midwife/nurse	6.5
Traditional midwife	0.5
Other/unknown	1.0
Tetanus injections at last pregnancy(%)	100.0
None	88.8
1 dose	11.2
Place of delivery at last live birth(%)	100.0
Health facility	60.9
Other	39.1
Assistance at last live birth(%)	100.0
Health personnel	76.4
Other	23.6

Source: 1988 Turkish Population & Health Survey [HIPS]

12. Pre-natal care at pregnancy and birth, 1993

[Women who had have live birth in the five years preceding the survey]

	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Pre-natal care provider at last pregnancy(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not care	37.0	26.5	52.6
Doctor	46.8	57.7	30.6
Midwife/nurse	15.5	15.3	15.8
Other/unknown	0.7	0.5	1.0
Tetanus injections at last pregnancy(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	57.6	54.8	61.8
1 dose	15.7	16.1	15.0
2 doses or more	26.2	28.6	22.7
Other/unknown	0.5	0.5	0.5
Place of delivery at last live birth(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health facility	59.6	72.5	40.5
At home	40.2	27.4	59.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3
Assistance at last live birth(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Doctor	33.7	44.5	17.5
Midwife/nurse	42.2	42.5	41.9
Traditional midwife	12.9	6.8	22.1
Relative/other	9.8	5.2	16.6
No one	1.4	1.0	1.9

Source: 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

13. Percentage of women by share of responsibility at housework, 1993(%)

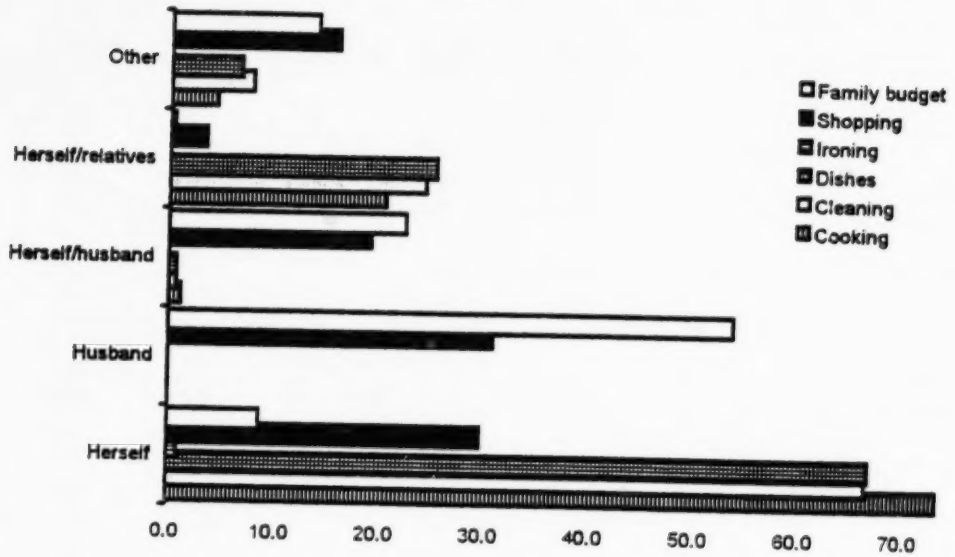
[Currently married women aged 15-49]

		Engaged in housework				
	Total	*Herself*	*Husband*	*Herself & husband*	*Herself & relatives*	*Other*
Cooking	100.0	73.6	-	1.2	20.8	4.4
Urban	100.0	81.4	-	1.6	13.5	3.5
Rural	100.0	59.9	-	0.4	33.7	6.0
Have a job	100.0	65.3	-	2.7	26.4	5.5
Not have a job	100.0	75.7	-	0.8	19.4	4.2
Cleaning	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.7	24.6	7.9
Urban	100.0	73.4	0.0	1.1	17.9	7.6
Rural	100.0	55.1	-	0.2	36.4	8.3
Have a job	100.0	58.2	0.1	2.4	28.4	11.0
Not have a job	100.0	68.9	-	0.3	23.7	7.1
Washing the dishes	100.0	67.0	0.0	0.8	25.6	6.7
Urban	100.0	74.0	0.0	1.1	19.3	5.6
Rural	100.0	54.5	-	0.2	36.7	8.7
Have a job	100.0	58.5	0.1	2.5	3.1	35.8
Not have a job	100.0	69.1	-	0.4	24.1	6.4
Ironing	100.0	67.2	0.4	0.9	17.0	14.6
Urban	100.0	76.0	0.4	1.0	13.2	9.4
Rural	100.0	51.7	0.2	0.7	23.6	23.8
Have a job	100.0	58.2	0.6	2.0	17.8	21.4
Not have a job	100.0	69.5	0.3	0.6	16.8	12.9
Shopping	100.0	29.9	31.1	19.4	3.5	16.1
Urban	100.0	37.1	26.0	22.9	3.1	10.7
Rural	100.0	17.2	40.2	13.1	4.1	25.5
Have a job	100.0	23.9	34.6	21.6	3.2	16.7
Not have a job	100.0	31.4	30.3	18.8	3.5	15.9
Keeping the family budget	100.0	8.7	54.1	22.7	0.5	14.0
Urban	100.0	11.4	49.9	29.3	0.4	8.9
Rural	100.0	4.0	61.5	11.0	0.5	23.0
Have a job	100.0	8.7	50.4	26.5	0.8	13.6
Not have a job	100.0	8.8	55.0	21.7	0.4	14.1
Going to offices outside home	100.0	7.3	67.1	7.5	0.7	17.4
Urban	100.0	9.9	65.3	10.3	0.8	13.6
Rural	100.0	2.6	70.2	2.6	0.4	24.1
Have a job	100.0	6.3	65.9	10.7	1.0	16.1
Not have a job	100.0	7.5	67.4	6.7	0.6	17.7

Source: Gender Statistics Series(SIS)

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

Graphic 1. Percentage of women by person regarding housework, 1993(%)

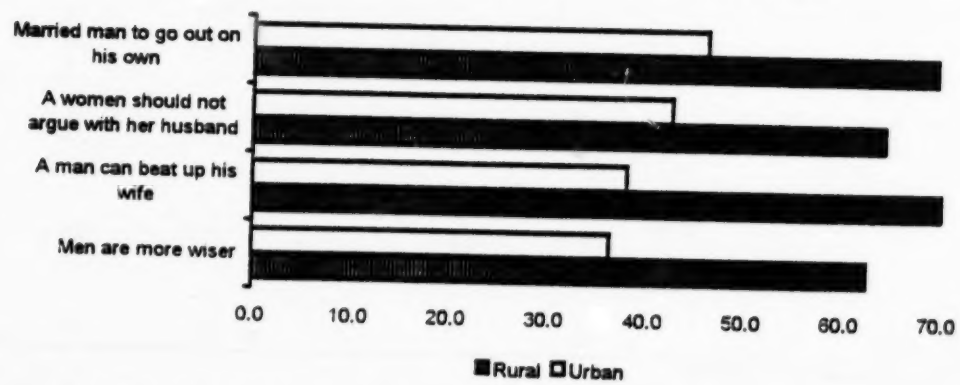


14. Percentage of women by opinion about men, 1993(%)

[Currently married women aged 15-49]

Approve to opinion	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Men are more wiser then women.	45.8	36.5	62.6
A men can beat up his wife in case of inobediance	50.1	38.2	71.4
A women should not argue with her husband if she does not share the same views with him	50.6	42.7	64.4
If is quite normal for a married man to go out on his own when he wants to	54.8	46.3	69.8

Graphic 2. Percentage of women by opinion about men, 1993(%)



Source: Gender Statistics Series(SIS)

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey (MH. HIPS. Macro Int. Inc.)

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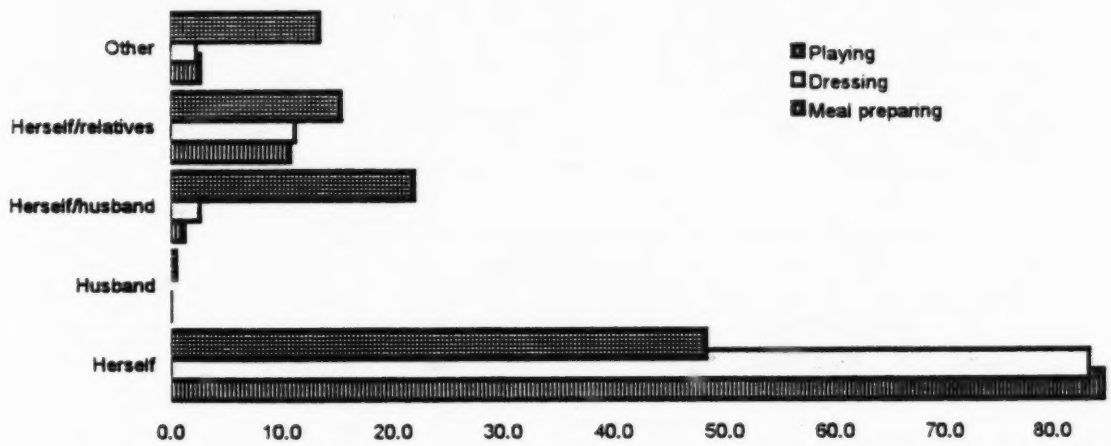
15. Percentage of women by share of responsibility at child-care, 1993(%)

[Currently married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

		Engaged in child-care				
	Total	*Herself*	*Husband*	*Herself & husband*	*Herself & relatives*	*Other*
Preparing food for child	100.0	84.8	0.1	1.4	10.9	2.9
Having a job	100.0	70.1	0.2	4.0	20.0	5.6
Not having a job	100.0	87.7	0.0	0.9	9.1	2.4
Dressing up children	100.0	83.4	-	2.8	11.3	2.5
Having a job	100.0	65.8	-	7.3	21.9	5.0
Not having a job	100.0	86.9	-	1.8	9.3	2.0
Playing with children	100.0	48.4	0.6	22.1	15.4	13.5
Having a job	100.0	36.1	1.3	19.4	21.9	21.3
Not having a job	100.0	50.8	0.4	22.6	14.2	12.0
Looking after children in times of illness	100.0	72.9	0.2	11.3	12.6	3.1
Having a job	100.0	59.3	0.2	13.4	21.5	5.6
Not having a job	100.0	75.6	0.1	10.9	10.9	2.6

Graphic 3. Percentage of women by person regarding child-care, 1993(%)



16. Percentage of women by person who decides to take sick child to a doctor, 1993(%)

[Currently married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

	Total	*Having a job*	*Not having a job*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Herself	19.2	20.1	19.1
Husband	19.2	20.5	18.9
Herself /husband	50.8	46.9	51.5
Mother in law / father in law	8.4	10.3	8.0
Her mother / her father	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	1.9	1.9	2.0

Source: Gender Statistics Series[SIS]

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey [MH, HIPS, Macro Int. Inc.]

17. Percentage of employed women by taking her children to place of employment & place of residence, 1993

[Ever-married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

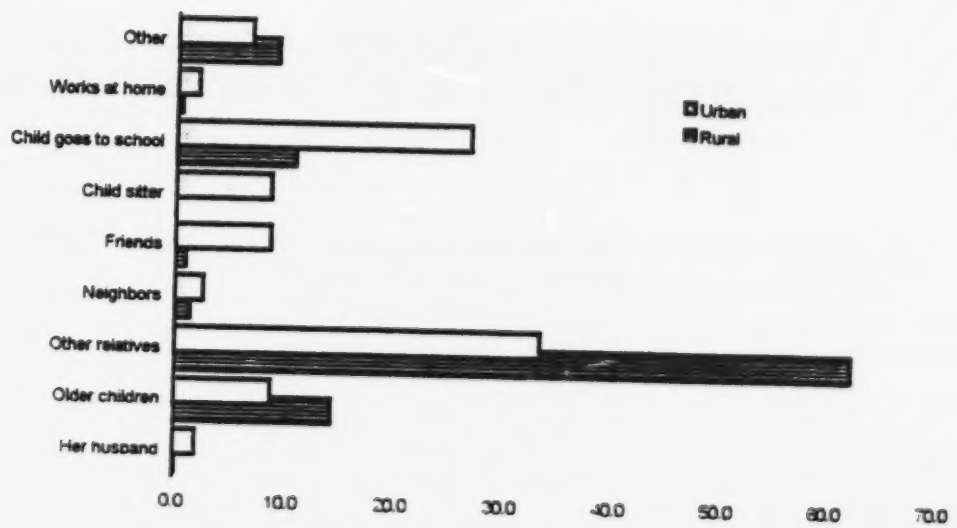
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually	22.2	14.5	27.2
Sometimes	18.3	8.1	24.8
Never	38.0	47.2	32.1
Works at home	15.2	24.6	9.2
Unknown	6.3	5.6	6.7

18. Percentage of employed women by person looking after her children & place of residence, 1994

[Ever-married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Her husband	1.0	2.0	0.2
Older children	12.0	8.8	14.4
Other relatives	49.9	33.5	62.2
Neighbors	1.9	2.6	1.4
Friends	0.1	-	0.2
Baby sitter	4.3	8.7	1.0
Child goes to school	3.7	8.7	-
Works at home	17.8	26.9	10.9
Other	1.1	2.0	0.5
Unknown	8.2	6.8	9.2

Graphic 4. Percentage of employed women by person looking after her children, 1993



Source: Gender Statistics Series(SIS)

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey (MH. HIPS. Macro Int. Inc.)

19. Percentage of employed women by taking her children to place of employment & mother's education, 1993

[Ever-married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

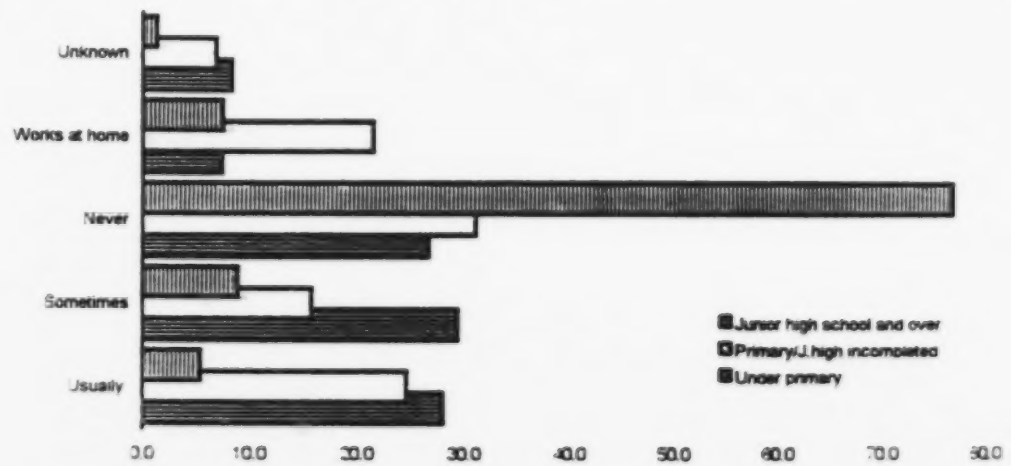
	Total	Primary school incomplete	Primary graduated & junior high school incomplete	Junior high school graduated & over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually	22.2	28.1	24.7	5.5
Sometimes	18.3	29.4	15.8	8.9
Never	38.0	26.8	31.1	76.7
Works at home	15.2	7.5	21.6	7.5
Unknown	6.3	8.3	6.9	1.4

20. Percentage of employed women by person looking after her children & mother's education, 1993

[Ever-married women aged 15-49 & having children under 5 years old]

	Total	Primary school incomplete	Primary graduated & junior high school incomplete	Junior high school graduated & over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Her husband	1.0	0.6	0.6	2.2
Older children	12.0	28.0	8.5	1.5
Other relatives	49.9	47.0	53.5	44.5
Neighbors	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.9
Friends	0.1	0.6	-	-
Child sitter	4.3	-	-	19.7
Child goes to school	3.7	-	-	17.5
Works at home	17.8	9.1	26.2	7.3
Other	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.9
Unknown	8.2	11.6	9.1	1.5

Graphic 5. Percentage of employed women by taking her children to place of employment, 1993



Source: Gender Statistics Series(SIS)

Note. Derived from 1993 Turkish Demographic & Health Survey (MH. HIPS. Macro Int. Inc.)

21. Number of cases filed and judged at the criminal courts

[By selected articles from The Turkish Criminal Law]

Type of felony	Number of cases	Number of accused			Number of cases adjudicated
		Female	Male	Percentage of male(%)	
1990					
Total felonies	332,675	45,988	463,257	91.0	343,216
Felonies of rape, seduction of Children and assault on chastity	15,962	1,042	20,654	95.2	15,040
Kidnapping girls,women and men Instigation to prostitution	6,039	513	8,303	94.2	6,454
Adultery	636	286	928	76.4	694
Felonies regarding lineage	3,154	2,857	3,198	52.8	3,137
Abuse of the right of correction and maltreatment members of one's family	26	17	28	62.2	22
	460	78	552	87.6	523
1994(1)					
Total felonies	374,129	44,627	530,176	92.2	345,225
Felonies of rape, seduction of Children and assault on chastity	13,862	949	18,705	95.2	13,704
Kidnapping girls,women and men Instigation to prostitution	7,108	574	9,586	94.4	6,477
Adultery	844	488	1,056	68.4	846
Felonies regarding lineage	3,245	2,748	3,383	55.2	2,843
Abuse of the right of correction and maltreatment members of one's family	27	9	29	76.3	155
	562	52	638	92.5	500

22. Number of cases filed and judged at the civil courts

[By selected type of cases]

	Number of cases	Number of Plaintiff	Number of defendant	Number of cases adjudicated
1990				
General total	1,047,729	1,232,037	1,212,475	1,090,610
Judicial actions including plaintiff and defendant				
Proceedings paternity	1,294	1,357	1,529	1,492
Divorce	77,233	77,291	77,321	76,017
Correction of sex designation	334	346	356	380
Maintenance	16,390	16,954	18,637	16,934
Refusal of descent	206	224	349	309
Compensation for breach of engagen	7	7	7	20
Judicial actions with only plaintiff				
Permission for adoption	220	246	-	205
Permission for marriage	4,732	4,948	-	4,692
1994(1)				
General total	1,128,974	1,305,405	1,252,348	1,116,068
Judicial actions including plaintiff and defendant				
Proceedings paternity	575	605	726	529
Divorce	95,495	95,497	95,503	90,861
Correction of sex designation	491	507	513	360
Maintenance	18,427	19,380	20,744	17,946
Refusal of descent	242	255	371	207
Compensation for breach of engagen	50	50	53	18
Judicial actions with only plaintiff				
Permission for adoption	246	270	-	306
Permission for marriage	4,531	4,767	-	4,767

Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Series[SIS]

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23. New convicts received into prisons and discharged from prisons

Type of felony	1990		1994(1)	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
New convicts received into prisons	43,860	966	59,325	1,417
Rape and molesting	1,897	8	1,318	7
Principal offender(%)	93.7	*NA*	91.9	*NA*
Under primary school educated(%)	88.4	*NA*	87.8	*NA*
Permanent residence in city(%)	67.9	*NA*	73.7	*NA*
Kidnapping girls,women and men	854	21	604	16
Principal offender(%)	74.7	71.4	72.7	56.3
Under primary school educated(%)	90.7	95.2	90.6	87.5
Permanent residence in city(%)	49.9	61.9	60.3	50.0
Adultery	226	170	81	57
Principal offender(%)	80.1	72.9	80.2	70.2
Under primary school educated(%)	88.5	94.7	92.6	89.5
Permanent residence in city(%)	65.0	74.7	79.0	82.5
Convicts discharged from prisons	43,157	1,001	55,302	1,341
Rape and molesting	1,845	4	1,205	5
Under primary school educated(%)	89.1	*NA*	87.9	*NA*
Kidnapping girls,women and men	943	32	527	14
Under primary school educated(%)	91.2	96.9	89.9	85.7
Adultery	214	166	98	53
Under primary school educated(%)	87.9	96.4	89.8	92.5

Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Series[SIS]
(1) Provisional

24. Suicides by main variables

	1990		1994	
	Female	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*
Total	492	865	587	949
Cause of suicide(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness	33.1	33.4	32.4	36.9
Family incompatibility	36.0	23.7	34.2	22.7
Emotional relation & not marrying person wanted	14.6	8.4	14.7	7.0
Economic problems	2.4	11.9	6.5	17.2
Other	13.8	22.6	12.3	16.3
Suicides by dependent(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	68.7	48.0	67.6	48.7
Child	23.4	2.0	20.1	4.2
Mate and child	3.5	30.2	7.5	26.1
Other	4.5	19.9	4.8	21.0
Ratio of suicide under the age of 24(%)	43.9	29.5	47.2	28.9
Under primary school educated(%)	83.3	71.1	82.1	69.1

Source : Annual Suicides Statistics Series[SIS]

25. Number of female student per 100 male student

		New admission	Drop outs & leavers	Graduates
Pre- school education	1990-1991	90	-	-
	1994-1995(1)	90	-	-
Primary school	1990-1991	89	127	87
	1994-1995(1)	90	120	87
General junior high school	1990-1991	60	47	64
	1994-1995(1)	64	37	61
Vocational & technical junior high school	1990-1991	68	44	73
	1994-1995(1)	82	44	80
General high school	1990-1991	76	57	77
	1994-1995(1)	73	52	80
Vocational & technical high school	1990-1991	49	29	48
	1994-1995(1)	55	37	59
Higher education	1990-1991	53	-	54
	1994-1995(1)	61	-	70

Source: Formal Education Statistics Series (SIS)
(1) Provisional, number of graduates indicates previous year

26. Number of female student per 100 male student in higher education

Field of study		New admission	Enrolment	Graduates(1)
Educational science & teacher training	1990-1991	-	78	90
	1994-1995	70	74	76
Humanities, religion & theology	1990-1991	-	80	87
	1994-1995	89	88	81
Fine & applied arts	1990-1991	-	116	128
	1994-1995	127	124	154
Law	1990-1991	-	47	60
	1994-1995	89	73	92
Social science	1990-1991	-	49	56
	1994-1995	47	51	52
Natural science	1990-1991	-	72	79
	1994-1995	65	68	84
Medical science & health-related	1990-1991	-	81	91
	1994-1995	177	114	234
Engineering	1990-1991	-	23	24
	1994-1995	25	25	25
Agriculture, forestry & fishery	1990-1991	-	44	35
	1994-1995	59	55	49

Source: Council of Higher Education
(1)Indicates previous academic year

27. Number of female student per 100 male student in post graduates education

		New admission	Enrolment	Graduates(1)
Master	1990-1992	56	58	61
Doctorate		53	55	49
Master	1994-1996	51	58	74
Doctorate		51	55	58

Source: Council of Higher Education
(1)Indicates previous academic year

28. Employed children in total employed persons, October 1994(%)

[6-14 age group]

Sector	Male			Female		
	Turkey	Urban	Rural	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Total	4.1	1.9	6.4	6.8	2.8	8.2
Agriculture	8.3	4.2	8.5	8.4	5.0	8.5
Manifacturing (including construction)	1.9	1.7	2.3	5.6	5.2	6.3
Trade	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.7
Services	1.9	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.2

Source: Öğüt (1995)

29. Employed children, October 1994(%)

[6-14 age group]

	Male			Female		
	Turkey	Urban	Rural	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Reason of work	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0
To contribution to households income	40.0	49.0	37.0	38.0	45.0	37.0
To contribution to households economic activity	26.0	7.0	33.0	32.5	10.0	35.0
To learn occupation	9.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	18.0	1.0
Parents desire	19.0	9.0	22.0	24.0	11.0	25.0
Other	6.0	15.0	2.0	3.0	16.0	2.0
Begining of working age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-9	13.9	3.4	17.3	14.6	7.1	15.5
10-11	16.1	11.0	17.7	21.5	14.3	22.3
12-14	70.1	85.5	65.0	63.9	78.6	62.2
Economic activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	69.1	8.3	88.5	88.5	23.3	96.4
Manifacturing	12.0	34.7	4.9	9.0	58.1	3.0
Services	18.9	56.9	6.6	2.4	18.6	0.5
Size of establishment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-4	48.9	68.1	42.9	38.5	36.4	38.6
5-9	46.9	22.2	54.9	56.1	31.8	59.0
9+	4.2	9.7	2.2	5.4	31.8	2.4
Children in registration situation of workplace(%)	20.4	62.8	6.8	7.1	53.5	1.6
Unpaid family workers(%)	73.1	24.1	88.7	88.3	25.6	95.6
Children working more than 40 hours(%)	15.7	9.0	17.9	18.0	2.3	20.2
Status of giving income [Working children who earn money]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To give all income to households	57.2	58.3	54.0	75.0	81.3	62.5
To give some parts of income to households	30.2	29.6	32.0	6.3	9.4	-
Not to give income to households	12.6	12.0	14.0	18.8	9.4	37.5

Source: Gender Statistics Series(SIS)

Note. Derived from 'Turkish Experience on Child Labour Statistics'[Öğüt. 1995]

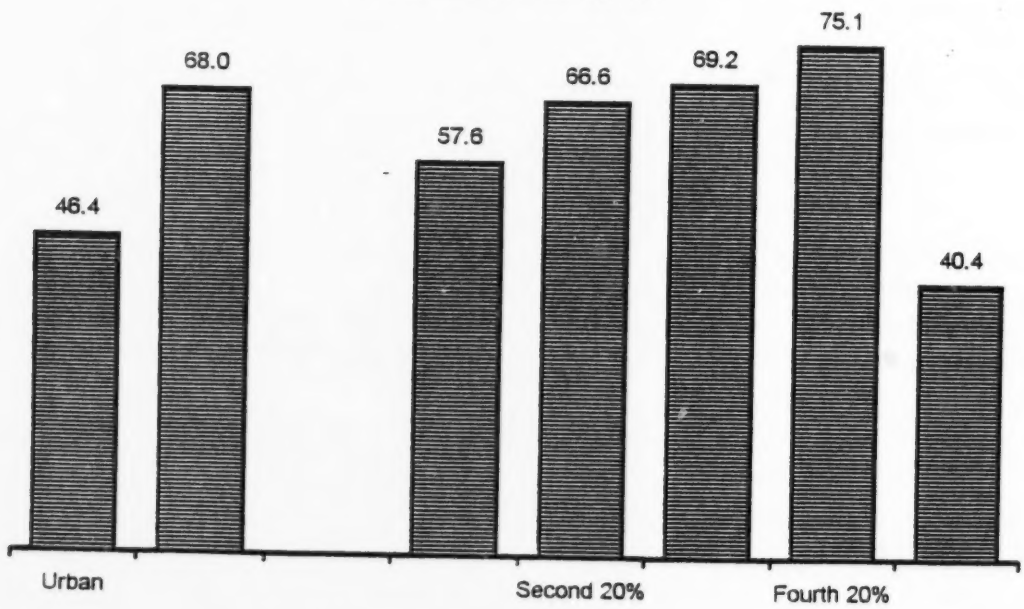
30. Average annually income of household, 1994

	Average income ('000 TL.)		Female headed household income as % of male headed household
	Female headed household	Male headed household	
Turkey	122,173	243,818	50.1
Urban	144,207	311,071	46.4
Rural	83,547	122,828	68.0

31. Average annually income of household by income quintile, 1994

	Average income ('000 TL.)		Female headed household income as % of male headed household
Income quintile	Female headed household	Male headed household	
Total	609,273	1,219,192	50.0
First 20%	25,387	44,084	57.6
Second 20%	50,909	76,417	66.6
Third 20%	76,322	110,222	69.2
Fourth 20%	124,018	165,040	75.1
Fifth 20 %	332,637	823,429	40.4

Graphic 6. Female headed household income as % of male headed household income, 1994



Source: Uygur and Kasnakoğlu(1996)

32. Hourly earnings by schooling & gender, 1987

[Earnings are in 1987 Turkish Liras]

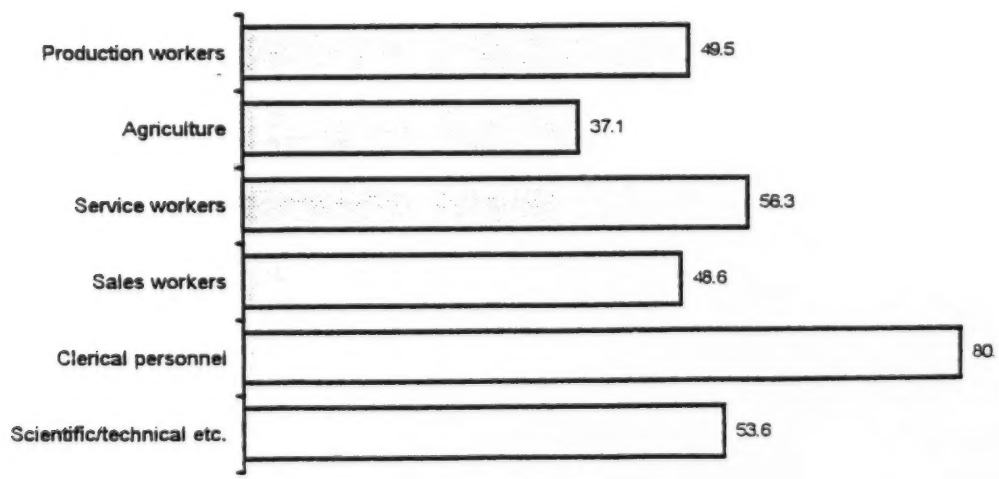
Educational level	Hourly earnings		Female earnings as % of male earnings	Returns to each year of schooling(%)	
	Female	Male		Female	Male
Illiterate	293	469	62.5	-	-
Functional illiterate	326	662	49.2	-	29.5
Primary school	290	694	41.8	28.7	49.4
Junior high school	480	762	63.0	116.0	107.1
High school	557	933	59.7	238.0	163.3
University	987	1,670	59.1	501.4	344.1

33. Hourly earnings by occupation & gender, 1987

[Earnings are in 1987 Turkish Liras]

Occupation	Hourly earnings		Female earnings as % of male earnings
	Female	Male	
Scientific/technical/ administrative personnel	904	1,688	53.6
Clerical personnel	491	612	80.2
Sales workers	531	1,092	48.6
Service workers	290	515	56.3
Agriculture	318	856	37.1
Production workers	275	555	49.5

Graphic 7. Female earnings as % of male earnings, 1987



Source: Dayıoğlu(1995)